

**Armed Forces Pest Management Board  
Technical Guide No. 11**

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# **Hydrogen Phosphide Fumigation With Aluminum Phosphide**



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**Armed Forces Pest Management Board**

**TECHNICAL GUIDE NO. 11**

**HYDROGEN PHOSPHIDE FUMIGATION WITH  
ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE  
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## **AFPMB TECHNICAL GUIDES**

This is one of a series of Technical Guides (TGs) published by the Information Services Division (ISD), Armed Forces Pest Management Board (AFPMB). The AFPMB is a directorate within the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment) that recommends policies and procedures, provides guidance, and coordinates the exchange of information related to pest management throughout the Department of Defense (DoD). As a unit of the AFPMB, the ISD collects, stores and disseminates published and unpublished information on arthropod vectors and pests, natural resources, and environmental biology important to the DoD. Other ISD products include country- or region-specific Disease Vector Ecology Profiles (DVEPs). All TGs and DVEPs, as well as ISD's database of over 250,000 accessions on pest management and medical zoology, are available on the AFPMB Web site

<<http://www.acq.osd.mil/eie/afpmb>>.

TGs are not policy documents; rather, they provide technical guidance for the use of the DoD pest management community and others. Accordingly, TGs should not be construed or referenced as policy. DoD pest management policies may be found in DoD Directive 4715.1E, "Environment Safety and Occupational Health", DoD Instruction 4150.07, "DoD Pest Management Program," and other DoD directives and instructions, and implementing component directives/instructions/ regulations.

Inquiries, comments or suggestions for improving TGs may be directed to the Chief, ISD, at (301) 295-7476, FAX: (301) 295-7473.

### Disclaimer

Trade names are used in this TG to provide specific information and do not imply endorsement of the products named or criticism of similar ones not mentioned. Mention of trade names does not constitute a guarantee or warranty of the products by the AFPMB, the Military Services, or the Department of Defense (DoD).

## **Acknowledgments**

The AFPMB acknowledges and thanks the members and advisors of the Real Property Protection Committee (RPPC) and AFPMB staff for their assistance in completing a review of this Technical Guide No. 11 (TG 11), on hydrogen phosphide fumigation and preparation of this revised version. Mr. Frederick J. Harrison, Chairman, RPPC, served as the editor for this revision. Special thanks are due to Col. David Bowles, USAFR Reserve for detailed editorial review.

# TECHNICAL GUIDE NO. 11

## HYDROGEN PHOSPHIDE FUMIGATION WITH ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE

### 1. Introduction

A. Hydrogen phosphide fumigation with aluminum phosphide is an effective method of eliminating insects in stored commodities. Fumigation of stored products with aluminum phosphide as prescribed by the label does not contaminate the commodity. Fumigation provides no residual protection against reinfestation, so good sanitation, proper stock rotation, standard warehouse insect control measures and segregation of highly infestible products, such as dry pet food, are necessary to maintain control.

B. Disclaimer - The manufacturer's pesticide label and applicator's manual are the primary sources of complete instructions for the safe use of aluminum phosphide. This TG provides supplemental information only and cannot be used to replace or supersede the actual manufacturer's label, Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), and applicator's manual.

C. Aluminum phosphide products are Restricted Use Pesticides due to the acute inhalation toxicity of hydrogen phosphide gas (phosphine,  $\text{PH}_3$ ). Personnel engaged in applying this fumigant shall be trained and certified pesticide applicators according to Environmental Protection Agency, DoD, and Military Services regulations.

### 2. Regulations and Manuals Pertaining to Stored Products Pest Control

- A. DoD 4150.07-I, DoD Pest Management Program
- B. DoD 4150.07-P, DoD Plan for the Certification of Pesticide Applicators
- C. DoD 4150.07-M, DoD Pest Management Training and Certification
- D. DLA 4145.31, Integrated Stored Products Pest Management
- E. DLR 4155.37/TB702-18, Appendix S, Materiel Quality Control Storage Standards
- F. MILSTD 904B, DoD Standard Practice: Guidelines for Detection, Evaluation and Prevention of Pest Infestation of Subsistence
- G. AFPMB TIM No. 27 Stored-Product Pest Monitoring Methods
- H. AFPMB TIM No. 38 Protecting Meal, Ready-To-Eat Rations (MREs) and Other Subsistence During Storage
- I. DPSC Handbook 4155.2, Subsistence, Inspection of Meal, Ready-To-Eat (MRE) Rations

### 3. Fumigation of Operational Rations

Meal, Ready-To-Eat (MRE) rations and other operational rations packaged in foil or heavy-gauge polyethylene pouches should not be fumigated. The extended fumigation

and aeration time (a total of 50 days) required to get the fumigant in and out of the pouches makes this type of fumigation impractical for the MREs. In addition, MREs are resistant to infestation by insects.

#### **4. Fumigation Record and Checklist**

The Aluminum Phosphide Fumigation Record and Checklist (Appendix A) is a suggested format for keeping fumigation records and completing fumigation effectively and safely.

#### **5. Sample Manufacturer's Label, Applicator's Manual, and Material Safety Data Sheet**

Sample labels, applicator's manual, and the MSDS for Aluminum Phosphide from one manufacturer (Appendices B, C and D, respectively), provide general information on conducting fumigation with Aluminum Phosphide and should not be used to conduct an actual fumigation. An additional applicator's manual for TABLET PREPAC AND PREPAC ROPE aluminum phosphide formulation is not included here but can be found on the manufacturer's website

(<http://www.degeschamerica.com/docs/USA/Prepac%20and%20Rope%20manual.pdf>

). Applicators conducting Aluminum Phosphide fumigation shall follow the label, applicator's manual, and MSDS from the manufacturer of the product they are using for their fumigation. The addresses and telephone numbers for Aluminum Phosphide manufacturers are listed below.

The applicator's manual includes crucial information including precautionary statements, directions for use, protective clothing, respiratory protection, placarding of fumigated areas, aeration of fumigated commodities, application and worker exposure, storage instructions, disposal instructions, and spill and leak procedures.

#### **6. Manufacturers' Addresses and Telephone Numbers**

Information on Aluminium Phosphide, (Phostoxin®), can be obtained from:

DEGESCH America, Inc.	Telephone: (540) 234-9281
275 Triangle Drive	
P.O. Box 116	
Weyers Cave, VA 24486	

Information on Aluminum Phosphide, (Fumitoxin®), can be obtained from:

PESTCON Systems, Inc.	Telephone: (919) 237-7923
1808 Firestone Parkway	
Wilson, NC 27893	

# APPENDIX A

## Fumigation Record and Checklist

### ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE FUMIGATION RECORD AND CHECKLIST

#### 1. FUMIGATION SITE AND TEAM

SITE AND LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

FUMIGATION TEAM (MINIMUM OF 2): \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE FUMIGATION EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE LABEL            | <input type="checkbox"/> SAND SNAKES OR LOOSE SAND |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MANUFACTURER'S APPLICATOR'S MANUAL  | <input type="checkbox"/> MEASURING TAPE            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE TABLETS/PELLETS  | <input type="checkbox"/> THERMOMETER               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> WARNING SIGNS AND BARRIER MATERIALS | <input type="checkbox"/> FLASHLIGHT                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> POLYETHYLENE                        | <input type="checkbox"/> MASKING TAPE              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVED RESPIRATOR/SCBA            | <input type="checkbox"/> MEASURING CUP             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DRAEGER OR AUER SAMPLING TUBES      | <input type="checkbox"/> SAMPLING PUMP/BULB        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ALUMINUM PAN OR TRAY                | <input type="checkbox"/> KNIFE/SCISSORS            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PROTECTIVE GLOVES                   | <input type="checkbox"/> BUCKET AND PADDLE         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUID DETERGENT                    | <input type="checkbox"/> PLASTIC TAPE              |

#### 3. ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE FUMIGATION NOTIFICATION CHECKLIST

	PERSON NOTIFIED	PHONE NUMBER	TIME/DATE
<input type="checkbox"/> FIRE DEPT.	_____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> SECURITY DEPT.	_____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAL DEPT.	_____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> SAFETY DEPT.	_____	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE SUPERVISOR	_____	_____	_____

#### 4. PRODUCTS TO BE FUMIGATED

	COMMODITY 1	COMMODITY 2	COMMODITY 3
NOMENCLATURE	_____	_____	_____
NSN	_____	_____	_____
MANUFACTURER	_____	_____	_____
DATE OF PACK	_____	_____	_____
QUANTITY	_____	_____	_____

#### 5. CALCULATIONS

STACK HEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_ (X) STACK WIDTH \_\_\_\_\_ (X) STACK LENGTH \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

DOSAGE REQUIREMENT FOR CALCULATED VOLUME \_\_\_\_\_ PELLETS/TABLETS

## ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE FUMIGATION RECORD AND CHECKLIST

### 6. FUMIGATION CHECKLIST

- ☐ MANUFACTURER'S LABEL AND MANUAL REVIEWED
- ☐ PRODUCT TEMPERATURE EXCEEDS 13°C (55° F)
- ☐ TABLETS OR PELLETS ARE PUT UNDER TARP WITHIN 30 MINUTES OF OPENING CONTAINER
- ☐ TARP IS CHECKED FOR TEARS OR HOLES AND REPAIRED AS NEEDED
- ☐ SANDSNAKES OVERLAP AT LEAST 8" WITH ADDITIONAL SANDSNAKES ON THE CORNERS
- ☐ CORNERS ARE TAPED AND PADDED
- ☐ TARP IS SECURELY SEALED TO THE FLOOR OR PLASTIC SHEETING ON THE FLOOR
- ☐ BARRIER ERECTED AND WARNING SIGNS POSTED
- ☐ APPROVED RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE FOR TWO PEOPLE

### 7. GAS CONCENTRATION RECORD

24 HOURS \_\_\_\_\_ 48 HOURS \_\_\_\_\_ 72 HOURS \_\_\_\_\_ 96 HOURS \_\_\_\_\_

### 8. CLEARANCE CHECKLIST

- ☐ CLEARANCE PROCEDURES IN MANUFACTURER'S APPLICATOR'S MANUAL REVIEWED
- ☐ APPROVED RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SCBA) WORN DURING CLEARING PROCEDURES
- ☐ AREA VACATED, TARP REMOVED AND SPACE VENTILATED FOR 1 HOUR
- ☐ GAS CONCENTRATION MONITORED IN AND AROUND STACK UNTIL BELOW 0.3 PPM
- ☐ BARRIER AND SIGNS REMOVED ONLY AFTER GAS LEVEL DROPS BELOW 0.3 PPM

### 9. GAS CONCENTRATION LEVELS AT CLEARANCE

1 HOUR \_\_\_\_\_ 2 HOURS \_\_\_\_\_ 3 HOURS \_\_\_\_\_ AT CLEARANCE \_\_\_\_\_

### 10. RESIDUE DISPOSAL CHECKLIST

- ☐ GLOVES WORN WHILE REMOVING RESIDUE
- ☐ RESIDUAL ASH MIXED WITH DEACTIVATING SOLUTION (LOW SUDSING DETERGENT)
- ☐ RESIDUE SLURRY, GLOVES AND DEACTIVATED EMPTY PRIMARY CONTAINERS DISPOSED OF IN AN APPROVED MANNER

### 11. REMARKS

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### 12. CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS CORRECT, WAS ACTUALLY PERFORMED, AND THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL AND THESE CHECKLISTS WERE FOLLOWED IN THE COMPLETION OF THIS FUMIGATION.

\_\_\_\_\_  
CERTIFIED PEST CONTROL OPERATOR



### Sample Manufacturer's Label

## APPENDIX C

### Sample Applicator's Manual

**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE**  
**DUE TO HIGH ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY OF PHOSPHINE GAS**  
**FOR RETAIL SALE TO DEALERS AND CERTIFIED APPLICATORS ONLY.**  
**FOR USE BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT**  
**SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED**  
**APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION. REFER TO THE DIRECTIONS IN THIS**  
**APPLICATOR'S MANUAL FOR REQUIREMENTS OF THE PHYSICAL PRESENCE**  
**OF A CERTIFIED APPLICATOR.**

THE COMPLETE LABEL FOR THIS PRODUCT CONSISTS OF THE CONTAINER LABEL AND THE APPLICATOR'S MANUAL WHICH MUST ACCOMPANY THE PRODUCT. READ AND UNDERSTAND THE ENTIRE CONTAINER LABEL AND APPLICATOR'S MANUAL.

A FUMIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN MUST BE WRITTEN FOR ALL FUMIGATIONS PRIOR TO ACTUAL TREATMENT.

CONSULT WITH YOUR STATE LEAD PESTICIDE REGULATORY AGENCY TO DETERMINE REGULATORY STATUS, REQUIREMENTS, AND RESTRICTIONS FOR FUMIGATION USE IN THAT STATE. CALL 540-234-9281/1-800-330-2525 IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR DO NOT UNDERSTAND ANY PART OF THIS LABELING.

APPLICATOR'S MANUAL FOR



### PHOSTOXIN® TABLETS AND PELLETS

FOR USE AGAINST INSECTS WHICH INFEST STORED  
COMMODITIES AND CONTROL OF BURROWING PESTS

Active Ingredient: Aluminum Phosphide ..... 55.0%  
Inert Ingredients: ..... 45.0%  
Total ..... 100.0%



**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**



**DANGER - POISON - PELIGRO**

**THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED ON SINGLE AND MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES AND NURSING HOMES, SCHOOLS (EXCEPT ATHLETIC FIELDS), DAYCARE FACILITIES AND HOSPITALS.**

**PRECAUCION AL USUARIO:** Si usted no puede leer ingles, no use este producto hasta que el marbete le haya sido completamente explicado.

**(TO THE USER:** If you cannot read English, do not use this product until the label has been fully explained to you.)

Manufactured for:

**D & D HOLDINGS, INC.**

**P. O. Box 116**

**153 Triangle Drive**

**Weyers Cave, VA 24486 USA**

**Telephone: (540)234-9281/1-800-330-2525**

**Fax: (540)234-8225**

**Internet: [www.degeschamerica.com](http://www.degeschamerica.com)**

**E-mail: [degesch@degeschamerica.com](mailto:degesch@degeschamerica.com)**

**EPA Est. Nos.: 33982-DEU-001; 40285-VA-001; 40285-VA-002;**

**40285-OR-001; 40285-LA-001; 36301-TX-001**

**EPA Reg. No.: 72959-4 PHOSTOXIN® Tablets**

**72959-5 PHOSTOXIN® Pellets**

**WARRANTY**

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and when used according to label directions under normal conditions of use, it is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the seller makes no other warranty, either expressed or implied, and Buyer assumes all risks should the product be used contrary to the label.

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## 1. FIRST AID

Symptoms of exposure to this product are headaches, dizziness, nausea, difficult breathing, vomiting, and diarrhea. In all cases of overexposure get medical attention immediately. Take victim to a doctor or emergency treatment facility.

### **If inhaled:**

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Contact a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

### **If swallowed:**

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

### **If on skin or clothing:**

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

### **If in eyes:**

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

## **HOT LINE NUMBER**

Have the product container, label or Applicator's Manual with you when calling a poison control center, doctor, or when going for treatment. **CONTACT 1-800-308-4856 FOR ASSISTANCE WITH HUMAN OR ANIMAL MEDICAL EMERGENCIES.** You may also contact DEGESCH AMERICA, INC. – 540-234-9281/1-800-330-2525 or CHEMTREC – 1-800-424-9300 for all other chemical emergencies.

## 2. NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Aluminum phosphide fumigants react with moisture from the air, water, acids and many other liquids to release phosphine gas. Mild inhalation exposure causes malaise (indefinite feeling of sickness), ringing of ears, fatigue, nausea and pressure in the chest, which is relieved by removal to fresh air. Moderate poisoning causes weakness, vomiting, pain just above the stomach, chest pain, diarrhea and dyspnea (difficulty in breathing). Symptoms of severe poisoning may occur within a few hours to several days, resulting in pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs) and may lead to dizziness, cyanosis (blue or purple skin color), unconsciousness and death.

In sufficient quantity, phosphine affects the liver, kidneys, lungs, nervous system, and circulatory system. Inhalation can cause lung edema (fluid in lungs) and hyperemia (excess of blood in a body part), small perivascular brain hemorrhages and brain edema (fluid in

brain). Ingestion can cause lung and brain symptoms but damage to the viscera (body cavity organs) is more common. Phosphine poisoning may result in (1) pulmonary edema, (2) liver elevated serum GOT, LDH and alkaline phosphatase, reduced prothrombin, hemorrhage and jaundice (yellow skin color) and (3) kidney hematuria (blood in urine) and anuria (abnormal lack of urination). Pathology is characteristic of hypoxia (oxygen deficiency in body tissue). Frequent exposure to concentrations above permissible levels over a period of days or weeks may cause poisoning. Treatment is symptomatic. The following measures are suggested for use by the physicians in accordance with their own judgment.

In its milder forms, symptoms of poisoning may take some time (up to 24 hours) to make their appearance and the following is suggested:

1. Give complete rest for 1-2 days, during which the patient must be kept quiet and warm.
2. Should the patient suffer from vomiting or increased blood sugar, appropriate solutions should be administered. Treatment with oxygen breathing equipment is recommended, as is the administration of cardiac and circulatory stimulants.

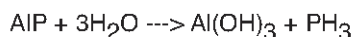
In cases of severe poisoning (intensive care unit recommended):

1. Where pulmonary edema is observed, steroid therapy should be considered and close medical supervision is recommended. Blood transfusions may be necessary.
2. In case of manifest pulmonary edema, venesection should be performed under vein pressure control. Heart glycosides (I.V.) (in case of hemoconcentration, venesection may result in shock). Upon progressive edema of lungs, immediate intubation with a constant removal of edema fluid and oxygen over-pressure respiration, as well as measures required for shock treatment are recommended. In case of kidney failure, extracorporeal hemodialysis is necessary. There is no specific antidote known for this poisoning.
3. Mention should be made here of suicidal attempts by taking solid aluminum phosphide by the mouth. After swallowing, emptying of the stomach by vomiting, flushing of the stomach with diluted potassium permanganate solution or a solution of magnesium peroxide until flushing liquid ceases to smell of carbide, is recommended. Thereafter, apply medicinal carbon.

### 3. PRODUCT INFORMATION

**PHOSTOXIN®** tablets and pellets are used to protect stored commodities from damage by insects. In limited areas, applications of **PHOSTOXIN®** may be made to control burrowing vertebrate pests. The use of this product is strictly prohibited on single and multi-family residential properties and nursing homes, schools (except athletic fields), daycare facilities and hospitals. For a list of approved sites see Section 26.1. **PHOSTOXIN®** metal phosphide fumigants are acted upon by atmospheric moisture to produce phosphine gas.

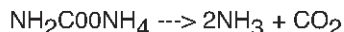
**PHOSTOXIN®** tablets and pellets contain aluminum phosphide (AIP) as their active ingredient and will liberate phosphine via the following chemical reaction:



Phosphine gas is highly toxic to insects, burrowing pests, humans, and other forms of animal life. In addition to its toxic properties, the gas will corrode certain metals and may ignite spontaneously in air at concentrations above its lower flammable limit of 1.8% v/v (18,000 ppm). These hazards will be described in greater detail later on in this Applicator's Manual.



**PHOSTOXIN®** also contains ammonium carbamate which liberates ammonia and carbon dioxide as follows:



These gases are essentially non-flammable and act as inerting agents to reduce fire hazards.

**PHOSTOXIN®** is prepared in two spherical shapes. The rounded tablets weigh approximately 3 grams and will release 1 gram of phosphine gas. They are about 16mm in diameter. The pellets are about 10 mm in diameter, weigh approximately 0.6 gram and release 0.2 gram of phosphine gas.

**DEGESCH PHOSTOXIN®** Tablets are provided in 21kg cases containing 14 gas-tight flasks of 500 tablets each or, 70 flasks of 100 tablets each or, 21 flasks of 333 tablets each. Tablets are also available in 15kg covered metal pails, each containing 10 gas-tight aluminum foil pouches of 500 tablets each. These pails are constructed to conform to UN and DOT packaging standards.

**DEGESCH PHOSTOXIN** Pellets are provided in 21kg cases containing 21 gas-tight flasks of 1660 pellets each or, 14 flasks of 2490 pellets each or, 21 flasks of 1666 pellets each. Pellets are also available in 15kg covered metal pails, each containing 10 gas-tight aluminum foil pouches of 2,490 pellets each. These pails are constructed to conform to UN and DOT packaging standards.

Upon exposure to air, **PHOSTOXIN®** pellets and tablets begin to react with atmospheric moisture to produce small quantities of phosphine gas. These reactions start slowly, gradually accelerates and then tapers off again as the aluminum phosphide is spent. **PHOSTOXIN®** pellets react somewhat faster than do the tablets. The rates of decomposition of the tablets and pellets will vary depending upon moisture and temperature conditions. For example, when moisture and temperature of the fumigated commodity are high, decomposition of **PHOSTOXIN®** may be complete in less than 3 days. However, at lower ambient temperatures and humidity levels, decomposition of **PHOSTOXIN®** may require 5 days or more. After decomposition, **PHOSTOXIN®** leaves a gray-white powder composed almost entirely of aluminum hydroxide and other inert ingredients. This will cause no problems if the fumigant has been added directly to a commodity such as grain. However, the spent powder must be retrieved for disposal after space fumigations. If properly exposed, the spent **PHOSTOXIN®** will normally contain only a small amount of unreacted aluminum phosphide and may be disposed of without hazard. While spent **PHOSTOXIN®** is not considered a hazardous waste, partially spent residual dusts from incompletely exposed **PHOSTOXIN®** will require special care. Precautions and instructions for further deactivation and disposal will be given under Section 28 of this Manual.

**PHOSTOXIN®** tablets and pellets are supplied in gas-tight containers and their shelf life is unlimited as long as the packaging remains intact. Once opened for fumigation, the aluminum flasks of tablets or pellets may be tightly resealed and stored for future use. Storage and handling instructions will be given in detail under Section 19 of this Manual.

#### 4. PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

##### 4.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

**DANGER:** Aluminum phosphide from **PHOSTOXIN®** tablets, pellets or dust may be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling aluminum phosphide fumigants. If a sealed container is opened, or if the material comes into contact with moisture, water or acids, these products will release phosphine, which is an extremely toxic gas. If a garlic odor is detected, refer to the Industrial Hygiene Monitoring instructions found in Section 15.6 of this manual for appropriate monitoring procedures. Pure phosphine gas is odorless; the garlic odor is due to a contaminant. Since the odor of phosphine may not be detected under some circumstances, the absence of a garlic odor does not mean that dangerous levels of phosphine gas are not present. Observe proper re-entry procedures specified under Section 15.4 in this labeling to prevent over-exposure.

##### 4.2 Physical and Chemical Hazards

Aluminum phosphide in tablets, pellets and partially spent dust will release phosphine if exposed to moisture from the air or if it comes into contact with water, acids and many other liquids. Since phosphine may ignite spontaneously at levels above its lower flammable limit of 1.8% v/v (18,000 ppm), it is important not to exceed this concentration. Ignition of high concentrations of phosphine can produce a very energetic reaction. Explosion can occur under these conditions and may cause severe personal injury. **Never allow the buildup of phosphine to exceed explosive concentrations.** Do not confine spent or partially spent aluminum phosphide fumigants as the slow release of phosphine from this material may result in formation of an explosive atmosphere. Aluminum phosphide tablets and pellets, outside their containers, should not be stacked or piled up or contacted with liquid water. This may cause a temperature increase, accelerate the rate of gas production and confine the gas so that ignition could occur. It is preferable to open containers of aluminum phosphide products in open air as under certain conditions, they may flash upon opening. Containers may also be opened near a fan or other appropriate ventilation that will rapidly exhaust contaminated air. When opening, invert the container several times then point the container away from the face and body and slowly loosen the cap. Although the chances for a flash are very remote, never open these containers in a flammable atmosphere. These precautions will also reduce the fumigator's exposure to phosphine gas. If containers are opened inside the structure to be fumigated, air monitoring must be conducted to ensure worker's exposure to phosphine gas does not exceed the allowable limit of 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA) of 0.3 ppm or the 15-minute Short-Term Exposure Limit (STEL) of 1.0 ppm phosphine.

Pure phosphine gas is practically insoluble in water, fats and oils, and is stable at normal fumigation temperatures. However, it may react with certain metals and cause corrosion, especially at higher temperatures and relative humidities. Metals such as copper, brass, other copper alloys and precious metals such as gold and silver are susceptible to corrosion by phosphine. Thus, small electric motors, smoke detectors, brass sprinkler heads, batteries and battery chargers, fork lifts, temperature monitoring systems, switching gears, communication devices, computers, calculators and other electrical equipment should be protected or removed before fumigation. Phosphine gas will also react with certain metallic salts and,

therefore, sensitive items such as photographic film, some inorganic pigments, etc., should not be exposed. Immediately after addition of phosphine to the structure, turn off any lights and unessential electrical equipment.

**PHOSTOXIN®** tablets and pellets are Restricted Use Pesticides due to the high acute inhalation toxicity of phosphine gas.

Read and follow the complete label which contains instructions for the safe use of this product. Additional copies are available from:

DEGESCH AMERICA, INC.  
153 TRIANGLE DRIVE  
P. O. BOX 116  
WEYERS CAVE, VA 24486 USA  
Tel.: (540)234-9281/1-800-330-2525  
Fax: (540)234-8225  
Internet: [www.degeschamerica.com](http://www.degeschamerica.com)

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#### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

#### **5. PESTS CONTROLLED**

**PHOSTOXIN®** has been found effective against vertebrate and the following: (insects and their preadult stages – that is, eggs, larvae and pupae).

##### **INSECTS**

almond moth	European grain moth	Mediterranean flour moth
Angoumois grain moth	flat grain beetle	pink bollworm
bean weevil	fruit flies	raisin moth
bees	granary weevil	red flour beetle
cadelle	greater wax moth	rice weevil
cereal leaf beetle	hairy fungus beetle	rusty grain beetle
cigarette beetle	Hessian fly	saw-toothed grain beetle
confused flour beetle	Indian meal moth	spider beetles
dermestid beetle	Khapra beetle	tobacco moth
dried fruit beetle	lesser grain borer	yellow mealworm
dried fruit moth	maize weevil	Africanized bees & honeybees infested with tracheal mites
	pea weevil	

##### **VERTEBRATE PESTS**

Woodchucks	Mice
Yellowbelly marmots (rockchucks)	Ground squirrels
Prairie dogs (except Utah prairie dogs, Cynomys Parvidens)	Moles
Norway rats	Voies
Roof rats	Pocket gophers
	Chipmunks

Although it is possible to achieve total control of the listed burrowing and insect pests, this is frequently not realized in actual practice. Factors contributing to less than 100% control are leaks, poor gas distribution, unfavorable exposure conditions, etc. In addition, some insects are less susceptible to phosphine than others. If maximum control is to be attained, extreme care must be taken in sealing, higher dosages must be used, exposure periods lengthened, proper application procedures followed and temperature and humidity conditions must be favorable.

## 6. COMMODITIES WHICH MAY BE FUMIGATED WITH PHOSTOXIN®

**PHOSTOXIN®** may be used for the fumigation of listed raw agricultural commodities, animal feed and feed ingredients, processed foods, tobacco and certain other non-food items when their commodity temperature is above 40°F(5° C).

### 6.1 Raw Agricultural Commodities, Animal Feed and Feed Ingredients

**PHOSTOXIN®** tablets and pellets may be added directly to animal feed, feed ingredients and raw agricultural commodities stored in bulk. For these commodities not stored in bulk, **PHOSTOXIN®** may be placed in moisture permeable envelopes, on trays, etc., and fumigated as with processed foods.

#### Raw Agricultural Commodities and Animal Feed and Feed Ingredients Which May Be Fumigated with PHOSTOXIN®

almonds	flower seed	sesame seed
animal feed & feed ingredients	grass seed	seed & pod vegetables
barley	millet	sorghum
Brazil nuts	oats	soybeans
cashews	peanuts	sunflower seeds
cocoa beans	pecans	triticale
coffee beans	pistachio nuts	vegetable seed
corn	popcorn	walnuts
cottonseed	rice	wheat
dates	rye	
filberts	safflower seed	

### 6.2 Processed Foods

Processed foods may be fumigated with **PHOSTOXIN®**. Under no condition shall any processed food or bagged commodity come in contact with **PHOSTOXIN®** tablets, pellets or residual dust except that **PHOSTOXIN®** may be added directly to processed brewer's rice, malt, and corn grits for use in the manufacture of beer.

#### Processed Foods Which May Be Fumigated With DEGESCH PHOSTOXIN®

processed candy and sugar  
cereal flours and bakery mixes  
cereal foods (including cookies, crackers, macaroni, noodles, pasta, pretzels, snack foods and spaghetti)  
processed cereals (including milled fractions and packaged cereals)  
processed oats (including oatmeal)

cheese and cheese byproducts  
chocolate and chocolate products (such as assorted chocolate, chocolate liquor, cocoa, cocoa powder, dark chocolate coating and milk chocolate products)  
processed coffee  
corn grits  
cured, dried and processed meat products and dried fish  
dates and figs  
dried eggs and egg yolk solids  
dried milk, dried powdered milk, non-dairy creamers and non-fat dried milk  
dried or dehydrated fruits (such as apples, dates, figs, peaches, pears, prunes, raisins, citrus and sultanas)  
processed herbs, spices, seasonings and condiments  
malt  
processed nuts (such as almonds, apricot kernels, brazil nuts, cashews, filberts, macadamia nuts, peanuts, pecans, pistachio nuts, walnuts and other processed nuts)  
soybean flour and milled fractions  
processed tea  
dried and dehydrated vegetables (such as beans, carrots, lentils, peas, potato flour, potato products and spinach)  
yeast (including primary yeast)  
rice (brewer's rice, grits, enriched and polished)  
wild rice  
other processed foods

### **6.3 Non-Food Commodities Including Tobacco**

The listed non-food items that may be fumigated with **PHOSTOXIN®** tablets, pellets or residual dust should not contact tobacco and certain other of the non-food commodities.

#### **Non-Food Commodities Which May Be Fumigated with PHOSTOXIN®**

processed or unprocessed cotton, wool and other natural fibers or cloth, clothing  
straw and hay  
feathers  
human hair, rubberized hair, vulcanized hair and mohair  
leather products, animal hides and furs  
tobacco  
tires (for mosquito control)  
wood, cut trees, wood chips, wood and bamboo products  
paper and paper products  
dried plants and flowers  
seeds (such as grass seed, ornamental herbaceous plant seed and vegetable seed)  
other non-food commodities

The use of this product is strictly prohibited on single and multi-family residential properties and nursing homes, schools (except athletic fields), daycare facilities and hospitals. For a list of approved sites, see Section 26.1.

## 7. EXPOSURE CONDITIONS FOR ALL FUMIGATIONS

The following table may be used as a guide in determining the minimum length of the exposure period at the indicated temperatures:

<u>Temperature</u>	<u>Minimum Exposure Periods for PHOSTOXIN®</u>	
	<u>Pellets</u>	<u>Tablets</u>
40°F (5°C)	Do not fumigate	Do not fumigate
41°-53°F (5-12°C)	8 days (192 hours)	10 days (240 hours)
54°-59°F (12-15°C)	4 days (96 hours)	5 days (120 hours)
60°-68°F (16-20°C)	3 days (72 hours)	4 days (96 hours)
above 68°F (20°C)	2 days (48 hours)	3 days (72 hours)

The fumigation must be long enough so as to provide for adequate control of the insect pests that infest the commodity being treated. Additionally, the fumigation period should be long enough to allow for more or less complete reaction of **PHOSTOXIN®** with moisture so that little or no unreacted aluminum phosphide remains. This will minimize worker exposures during further storage and/or processing of the treated bulk commodity as well as reduce hazards during the disposal of partially spent aluminum phosphide products remaining after space fumigations. The proper length of the fumigation period will vary with exposure conditions since, in general, insects are more difficult to control at lower temperatures, and the rate of hydrogen phosphide gas production by **PHOSTOXIN®** is lower at lower temperatures and humidity.

It should be noted that there is little to be gained by extending the exposure period if the structure to be fumigated has not been carefully sealed or if the distribution of gas is poor and insects are not subjected to lethal concentrations of phosphine. Careful sealing is required to ensure that adequate gas levels are retained and proper application procedures must be followed to provide satisfactory distribution of phosphine gas. Application of additional **PHOSTOXIN®** is recommended if phosphine concentrations drop below an effective level. If re-entry into the treated structure is required, follow the requirements for manpower and respiratory protection usage found under Section 10 in this manual. Some structures can only be treated when completely tarped while others cannot be properly sealed by any means and should not be fumigated. Exposure times must be lengthened to allow for penetration of gas throughout the commodity when fumigant is not uniformly added to the commodity mass; for example, by surface application or shallow probing. This is particularly important in the fumigation of bulk commodity contained in large storage areas.

Remember, exposure periods recommended in the table are minimum periods and may not be adequate to control all stored products pests under all conditions nor will they always provide for total reaction of **PHOSTOXIN®**.

It is permissible and often desirable to use a low-flow recirculation system for phosphine gas in certain bulk storages. This method may be used in ship's holds, various types of flat storage and vertical storage bins. Recirculation usually involves the application of fumigant to the surface of the commodity. The phosphine gas is then continuously or intermittently drawn out of the over space and blown into the bottom of the storage using specially designed low volume fans and ductwork. This method facilitates the quick and uniform penetration of phosphine throughout the commodity. In some instances a reduced dosage may be used. Please contact DEGESCH AMERICA, INC. if assistance is required in designing the recirculation system.

## 8. DOSAGE RATES FOR COMMODITIES & BURROWING PESTS

Phosphine is a mobile gas and will penetrate to all parts of the storage structure. Therefore, dosage must be based upon the total volume of the space being treated and not on the amount of commodity it contains. The same amount of **PHOSTOXIN®** is required to treat a 30,000-bushel silo whether it is empty or full of grain unless, of course, a tarpaulin seals off the surface of the commodity. The following dosage ranges are guidelines for bulk (per 1000 bushels) and space (per 1000 cu.ft.) fumigations:

### 8.1 Maximum Allowable Dosages for Fumigation with PHOSTOXIN®

<u>Product</u>	<u>per 1000 cu.ft.*</u>	<u>per 1000 bu.*</u>
Pellets	725	900
Tablets	145	180

\*NOTE: Maximum Dosage for dates, nuts & dried fruits is 200 pellets/40 tablets/1000 cu.ft. OR 250 pellets/50 tablets per 1000 bu.

**Maximum allowable dosage rate for Rodent Burrows is 10-20 pellets per burrow OR 2-4 tablets per burrow.**

**Maximum allowable dosage rate for commodity in small containers – 1-2 pellets per 10 cu.ft.**

The above dosages are not to be exceeded. It is important to be aware that a shortened exposure period cannot be fully compensated for with an increased dosage of phosphine.

Somewhat higher dosages, not to exceed the maximum dosage, are usually recommended under cooler, drier conditions or where exposure periods are relatively short. However, the major factor in selection of dosage is the ability of the structure to hold phosphine gas during the fumigation. A good illustration of this point is comparison of the low dosages recommended to treat modern, well-sealed warehouses with the higher ranges used for poorly constructed buildings that cannot be sealed adequately. In certain other fumigations, proper distribution of lethal concentrations of phosphine gas reaching all parts of the structure becomes a very important factor in dose selection. An example where this may occur is in the treatment of grain stored in tall silos. Poor gas distribution frequently results when the fumigant is added on top of the grain. In such cases, use of a low flow recirculation system is recommended under these circumstances. Please contact DEGESCH AMERICA, INC. if assistance is required in designing the recirculation system.

### 8.2 Advisory Dosages for Various Types of Fumigations

One (1) **PHOSTOXIN®** tablet or five (5) **PHOSTOXIN®** pellets will produce a concentration of 25 parts per million (ppm) of phosphine gas (PH<sub>3</sub>) in a volume of 1000 cubic feet (1 gram PH<sub>3</sub>/1000 cu.ft. is equivalent to 25 ppm).

When a dosage range is listed, use the higher rate under conditions of severe infestation, lower temperature and other applicable variables.

Do not exceed the maximum allowable rates specified above in Section 8.1.

<u>Type of Fumigation</u>	<u>Dosage Range</u>	
	<u>Pellets</u>	<u>Tablets</u>
1. Vertical Storages (such as silos, concrete bins, steel bins, etc.)	200-900/1000 bu. 150-700/1000 cu.ft.	40-180/1000 bu. 30-140/1000 cu.ft.
2. Farm Bins (Butler Type)	450-900/1000 bu. 350-725/1000 cu.ft.	90-180/1000 bu. 70-145/1000 cu.ft.
3. Bulk stored commodities in flat storage, bunkers and commodities stored on ground loosely piled under gas tight covering.	450-900/1000 bu. 350-725/1000 cu.ft.	90-180/1000 bu. 70-145/1000 cu.ft.
4. Packaged commodities (bagged grain, process foods, etc.) in sealable enclosures.	150-450/1000 cu.ft.	30-90/1000 cu.ft.
5. Nuts, dates or dried fruit in storage boxes.	100-200/1000 cu.ft.	20-40/1000 cu.ft.
6. Nuts, dates or dried fruit in bulk.	125-250/1000 bu. 100-200/1000 cu.ft.	25-50/1000 bu. 20-40/1000 cu.ft.
7. Railcars, containers, trucks, vans and other transport vehicles.	225-500/1000 cu.ft.	45-145/1000 cu.ft.
8. Space fumigation such as cereal mills, feed mills, food processing plants & warehouses	100-300/1000 cu.ft.	20-60/1000 cu.ft.
9. Stored Tobacco	100-250/1000 cu.ft.	20-50/1000 cu.ft.
10. Non-food products	150-450/1000 cu.ft.	30-90/1000 cu.ft.
11. Stored beehives, supers and other beekeeping equipment for wax moth control and Africanized honeybees with tracheal mites and foulbrood.	150-225/1000 cu.ft.	30-45/1000 cu.ft.
12. Barges	300-900/1000 bu. 250-725/1000 cu.ft.	60-80/1000 bu. 50-145/1000 cu.ft.
13. Shipholds	200-400/1000 bu 150-330/1000 cu.ft.	40-80/1000 bu 30-66/1000 cu.ft.



Higher dosages should be considered in structures that are of loose construction and in the fumigation of bulk stored commodities in which diffusion will be slowed and result in poor distribution of hydrogen phosphide gas.

## **9. PROTECTIVE CLOTHING**

### **GLOVES:**

Wear dry gloves of cotton or other material if contact with tablets, pellets, or dust is likely.

Gloves should remain dry during use.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling aluminum phosphide products.

Aerate used gloves and other clothing that may be contaminated in a well-ventilated area prior to laundering.

## **10. RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

### **10.1 When Respiratory Protection Must Be Worn**

Respiratory protection is required when concentration levels of phosphine are unknown.

### **10.2 Permissible Gas Concentration Ranges for Respiratory Protection Devices**

A NIOSH/MSHA approved full-face gas mask – phosphine canister combination may be used at levels up to 15 ppm or following manufacturers' use conditions instructions for escape. Above 15 ppm or in situations where the phosphine concentration is unknown, a NIOSH/MSHA approved, SCBA must be worn. The NIOSH/OSHA Pocket Guide DHHS (NIOSH) 97-140 or the NIOSH ALERT – Preventing Phosphine Poisoning and Explosions During Fumigation, lists these and other types of approved respirators and the concentration limits at which they may be used.

### **10.3 Requirements for Availability of Respiratory Protection**

If PHOSTOXIN® is to be applied from within the structure to be fumigated, an approved full-face gas mask – phosphine canister combination or SCBA or its equivalent must be available at the site of application in case it is needed. Respiratory protection must also be available for applications from outside the area to be fumigated such as addition of tablets or pellets to automatic dispensing devices, outdoor applications, etc.

## **11. REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFIED APPLICATOR TO BE PRESENT AND RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL WORKERS AS FOLLOWS:**

- A. A Certified Applicator must be physically present, responsible for, and maintain visual and/or voice contact with all fumigation workers during the application of the fumigant, and also during the opening of the product containers. Once the

application is complete and the structure has been made secure, the certified applicator does not need to be physically present at the site.

- B. A Certified Applicator must be physically present, responsible for and maintain visual and/or voice contact with all fumigation workers during the initial opening of the fumigation structure for aeration. Once the aeration process is secured and monitoring has established that aeration can be completed safely, the certified applicator does not need to be physically present and trained person(s) can complete the process and remove the placards.
- C. Persons with documented training in the handling of phosphine products must be responsible for receiving, aerating and removal of placards from vehicles which have been fumigated in transit. Refer to Section 12 for training requirements.

## **12. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIPT OF IN-TRANSIT VEHICLES UNDER FUMIGATION**

The trained person(s) must be trained by a Certified Applicator following the EPA accepted product Applicator's Manual that must precede or be attached to the outside of a transport vehicle, or by other training which is accepted by local and/or state authorities. When training has been completed and the employee demonstrates safety knowledge proficiency, the training date must be logged and maintained in the employee's safety training record for a minimum of three years. Refresher training must be done on an annual basis.

This training must cover the following items, each of which may be found in this manual:

- a. How to aerate the vehicle and verify that it contains no more than 0.3 ppm phosphine  
**OR**
- b. How to transfer the commodity to another storage area without prior aeration and ensure that worker safety limits are not being exceeded during the transfer.
- c. How to determine when respiratory protection must be worn.
- d. How to protect workers and nearby persons from exposure to levels above the 8-hour Time-Weighted Average (TWA) of 0.3 ppm or the 15 minute Short-Term Exposure Limit (STEL) of 1.0 ppm phosphine.
- e. Proper removal of placards from the vehicle.
- f. How to follow proper residual disposal instruction.

## **13. GAS DETECTION EQUIPMENT**

There are a number of devices on the market for the measurement of phosphine gas at both industrial hygiene and fumigation levels. Glass detection tubes used in conjunction with the appropriate hand-operated air sampling pumps are widely used. These devices are portable, simple to use, do not require extensive training and are relatively rapid, inexpensive and accurate. Electronic devices are also available for

both low level and high phosphine gas readings. Such devices must be used in full compliance with manufacturers' recommendations.

#### **14. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

##### **14.1 Authorities and On-Site Workers:**

As required by local regulations, notify the appropriate local officials (fire department, police department, etc.) of the impending fumigation. Provide to the officials a MSDS and complete label for the product and any other technical information deemed useful. Offer to review this information with the local official(s).

##### **14.2 Incidents Involving These Products:**

Registrants must be informed of any incident involving the use of this product. Please call PROSAR: 1-800-308-4856 or DEGESCH AMERICA, INC. (540) 234-9281/1-800-330-2525 so the incident can be reported to Federal and State Authorities.

##### **14.3 Theft of Products:**

Immediately report to the local police department theft of metal phosphide fumigants.

#### **15. APPLICATOR AND WORKER EXPOSURE**

Approved respiratory protection must be worn if concentrations exceed the allowable limits, or when concentrations are unknown.

##### **15.1 Exposure Limits**

Exposures to phosphine must not exceed the 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA) of 0.3 ppm or the 15-minute Short-Term Exposure Limit (STEL) of 1.0 ppm phosphine. All persons are covered by these exposure standards.

##### **15.2 Application of Fumigant**

At least two persons, a certified applicator and trained person, or two trained persons under the direct supervision of the certified applicator must be present when entry into the structure for application of the fumigant is required. Depending upon temperature and humidity, PHOSTOXIN® tablets and pellets release phosphine gas slowly upon exposure to moisture from the air. In most cases, this release is slow enough to permit applicators to deposit fumigant in the desired areas and then vacate the premises without significant exposure to the gas. Monitoring must be conducted in order to characterize the application and determine the fumigator's exposure.

##### **15.3 Leakage from Fumigated Sites**

Phosphine gas is highly mobile and given enough time may penetrate seemingly gas-tight materials such as concrete and cinder block. Therefore, adjacent, enclosed areas likely to be occupied must be examined to ensure that significant leakage has not occurred. Sealing of the fumigated site and/or airflow in the occupied areas must be sufficient to bring down the phosphine concentration to a safe level of 0.3 ppm or below.

#### **15.4 Aeration and Re-entry**

If the structure is to be entered after fumigation, it must be aerated until the level of phosphine gas is 0.3 ppm or below. The area or site must be monitored to ensure that liberation of gas from the treated commodity does not result in the development of unacceptable levels (i.e., over industrial hygiene levels of phosphine). Do not allow re-entry into treated areas by any person before the level of phosphine reaches 0.3 ppm or below unless protected by an approved respirator.

#### **15.5 Handling Unaerated Commodities**

Transfer of incompletely aerated commodity via bulk handling equipment such as augers, drag conveyors and conveyor belts to a new storage structure is permissible. A Certified Applicator is responsible for training workers who handle the transfer of incompletely aerated listed commodities, and appropriate measures must be taken (i.e., ventilation or respiratory protection) to prevent exposures from exceeding the exposure limits for phosphine. The new storage structure must be placarded if it contains more than 0.3 ppm phosphine. If the fumigation structure must be entered to complete the transfer, at least two trained persons wearing proper respiratory protection may enter the structure. A certified applicator must be physically present during the entry into the structure. REMEMBER, transporting containers or vehicles under fumigation over public roads is prohibited.

#### **15.6 Industrial Hygiene Monitoring**

Phosphine exposures must be documented in an operations log or manual at each fumigation area and operation where exposures may occur. Monitor airborne phosphine concentrations in all indoor areas to which fumigators and other workers have had access during fumigation and aeration. Perform such monitoring in workers' breathing zones. This monitoring is mandatory and is performed to determine when and where respiratory protection is required. Once exposures have been adequately characterized, spot checks must be made, especially if conditions change significantly or if an unexpected garlic odor is detected or a change in phosphine level is suspected.

#### **15.7 Engineering controls and work practices**

If monitoring shows that workers may be exposed to concentrations in excess of the permitted limits, then engineering controls (such as forced air ventilation) and/or appropriate work practices must be used to reduce exposure to within permitted limits. In any case, appropriate respiratory protection must be worn if phosphine exposure limits are exceeded.

### **16. PLACARDING OF FUMIGATED AREAS**

All entrances to the fumigated structure must be placarded including areas containing rodent burrows being fumigated (See Section 26 a&b). Placards must be made of substantial material that can be expected to withstand adverse weather conditions and must bear the wording as follows:

1. The signal words DANGER/PELIGRO and the SKULL AND CROSSBONES symbol in red.

2. The statement "Structure and/or commodity under fumigation, DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRE".
3. The statement, "This sign may only be removed by a certified applicator or a person with documented training after the structure and/or commodity is completely aerated (contains 0.3 ppm or less of phosphine gas). If incompletely aerated commodity is transferred to a new storage structure, the new structure must also be placarded if it contains more than 0.3 ppm. Workers exposure during this transfer must not exceed allowable limits.
4. The date the fumigation begins.
5. Name and EPA registration number of fumigant used.
6. Name, address and telephone number of the Fumigation Company and/or applicator.
7. A 24-hour emergency response telephone number.

All entrances to a fumigated area must be placarded. Where possible, place placards in advance of the fumigation to keep unauthorized persons away. For railroad hopper cars, placards must be placed on both sides of the car near the ladders and next to the top hatches into which the fumigant is introduced.

Do not remove placards until the treated commodity or area is aerated down to 0.3 ppm hydrogen phosphide or less. To determine whether aeration is complete, each fumigated structure or transport vehicle must be monitored and shown to contain 0.3 ppm or less phosphine gas in the air space around and, if feasible, in the mass of the commodity.

#### 17. SEALING OF STRUCTURE

The structure to be fumigated must first be inspected to determine if it can be made sufficiently gas tight. Careful sealing is required so that adequate gas levels are retained. Turn off all ventilation, supply air, air conditioning, and any other air moving systems which could negatively affect the fumigation. Thoroughly inspect the structure to be fumigated and seal cracks, holes and openings. These areas could include, but are not limited to: windows, doors, vents, chimneys, open pipes and structural flaws. Sealing techniques can vary, but most often include polyethylene sheeting, adhesive tapes and adhesive sprays. Expandable foam or caulking material can work well on structural flaws. Proper sealing will insure sufficient gas levels within the fumigated structure and will decrease the chance of unwanted exposures outside of the fumigated area.

As with all fumigations, it is required that sealing be inspected for leaks. If phosphine above 0.3 ppm is found in an area where exposure to workers or bystanders may occur, the fumigator, using proper respiratory protective equipment, must attempt to seal the leak from the exterior of the structure. Failing this, the fumigators, following proper procedures to prevent accidental poisoning, may enter the structure and seal the leaks from the interior. If the concentration inside the structure has decreased below the target level as a result of the leakage, additional fumigant may be added following the sealing repairs.

DO NOT FUMIGATE A STRUCTURE THAT CANNOT BE SEALED SUFFICIENTLY GAS TIGHT.

## 18. AERATION OF FUMIGATED COMMODITIES

As an alternative to the aeration time periods listed below, each container of the treated commodity may be analyzed for residues using accepted analytical methods.

### 18.1 **Foods and Feeds**

Tolerances for phosphine residues have been established at 0.1 ppm for animal feeds and 0.01 ppm for processed foods. To guarantee compliance with these tolerances, it is necessary to aerate these commodities for a minimum of 48 hours prior to offering them to the end consumer.

### 18.2 **Non-Food Commodities**

Aerate all non-food commodities to 0.3 ppm or less of phosphine. Monitor densely packed commodities to ensure that aeration is complete.

### 18.3 **Tobacco**

Tobacco must be aerated for at least three days (72 hours) when fumigated in hogsheads and for at least two days (48 hours) when fumigated in other containers or until the concentration is below 0.3 ppm. When plastic liners are used, longer aeration periods may be required to aerate the commodity down to 0.3 ppm.

## 19. STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

- Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storing pesticides in the same areas used to store these commodities.
- Store **PHOSTOXIN®** in a dry, well-ventilated area away from heat, under lock and key. Post as a pesticide storage area.
- Do not store in buildings where humans or domestic animals reside. Keep out of reach of children.
- **PHOSTOXIN®** is supplied in gas-tight, aluminum sealed flasks. Once opened, the contents should be used completely.
- The shelf life of **PHOSTOXIN®** is virtually unlimited as long as the aluminum seal is not removed.

### 19.1 **Labeling of Storage**

The labeling of the storage area should take into account the needs of a variety of organizations. These include, but are not limited to: company policy, insurance carrier, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know and local emergency response professionals. At a minimum, the storage must be marked with the following signs and must be locked:

1. Danger, Poison (with skull and cross bones)
2. Authorized Personnel Only
3. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Hazard Identification Symbols for the pesticide.

The NFPA has developed Hazard Identification Symbols. This standardized system is designed to provide, at a glance, the information regarding the health, fire and reactivity hazards associated with hazardous materials. The following are the hazard categories and degree of hazard for aluminum phosphide:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Degree of Hazard</u>
Health	4 (Severe Hazard)
Flammability	4 (Severe Hazard)
Reactivity	2 (Moderate)
Special Notice Key	<del>W</del>

NOTE: When using the NFPA Hazard Identification System, the characteristics of all hazardous materials stored in a particular area must be considered. The local fire protection district should be consulted for guidance on the selection and placement of such signs.

## **20. TRANSPORTATION INSTRUCTIONS**

The United States Department of Transportation (DOT) classifies aluminum phosphide as Dangerous When Wet material and it must be transported in accordance with DOT regulations.

### **20.1 Transport Designations:**

The following transport designations apply to aluminum phosphide:

Identification No.:	UN 1397
Proper Shipping Name:	Aluminum phosphide
Hazard Class:	4.3 (6.1)
Packing Group:	PG I
Shipping Label:	Dangerous When Wet/Poison
Shipping Placard:	Dangerous When Wet

### **20.2 Transportation Special Permit:**

Special Permit: DOT SP-11329

Purpose and Limitation: "...The motor vehicles used under the terms of this special permit are not required to be placarded..."

Modes of Transportation Authorized: Motor vehicle (Only private motor vehicles used in pest control operations are authorized to transport the packages covered by the terms of this special permit.)

NOTE: You must have a copy of this special permit with you during transportation. For a copy of this special permit contact:

DEGESCH AMERICA, INC.  
153 Triangle Drive  
P. O. Box 116  
Weyers Cave, VA 24486  
Tel.: (540)234-9281/1-800-330-2525  
Internet: [www.degeschamerica.com](http://www.degeschamerica.com)

## 21. REQUIRED WRITTEN FUMIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

The certified applicator is responsible for working with the owners and/or responsible employees of the structure and/or area to be fumigated to develop and follow a Fumigation Management Plan (FMP). State, county and local authorities may also have specific requirements. The FMP must be written **PRIOR TO EVERY** treatment including fumigation treatment for burrowing pests. The FMP must address characterization of the structure and/or area, and include appropriate monitoring and notification requirements, consistent with, but not limited to, the following:

1. The use of this product is strictly prohibited on single and multi-family residential properties and nursing homes, schools (except athletic fields), day-care facilities and hospitals. For a list of approved sites, see Section 26.1.
2. Inspect the structure and/or area to determine its suitability for fumigation.
3. When sealing is required, consult previous records for any changes to the structure, seal leaks and monitor any occupied adjacent buildings.
4. Prior to each fumigation, review any existing FMP, MSDS, complete product label and other relevant safety procedures with company officials and appropriate employees.
5. Consult company officials in the development of procedures and appropriate safety measures for nearby workers that will be in and around the area during application and aeration.
6. Consult with company officials to develop an appropriate monitoring plan that will confirm that nearby workers and bystanders are not exposed to levels above the allowed limits during application, fumigation and aeration. This plan must also demonstrate that nearby residents will not be exposed to concentrations above the allowable limits.
7. Consult with company officials to develop procedures for local authorities to notify nearby residents in the event of an emergency.
8. Confirm the placement of placards to secure entrance or access into any area under fumigation.
9. Confirm the required safety equipment is in place and the necessary manpower is available to complete a safe and effective fumigation.
10. Written notification must be provided to the receiver of a vehicle that is fumigated in transit.

These factors **must** be considered in putting a FMP together. It is important to note that some plans will be more comprehensive than others. All plans should reflect the experience and expertise of the applicator and circumstances at and around the structure and/or area.

In addition to the plan, the applicator must read the complete label which includes the container label and Applicator's Manual. Follow its directions carefully and abide by all the restrictions. If the applicator has any questions about the development of a FMP, contact **DEGESCH AMERICA, INC.** for further assistance.

The FMP and related documentation, including monitoring records, must be maintained for a minimum of 2 years.



## **STEPS FOR PREPARATION OF THE REQUIRED WRITTEN FUMIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **Purpose**

A Fumigation Management Plan (FMP) is an organized, written description of the required steps involved to help ensure a safe, legal and effective fumigation. It will also assist you and others in complying with pesticide product label requirements. The guidance that follows is designed to help assist you in addressing all the necessary factors involved in preparing for and fumigating a structure and/or area.

This guidance is intended to help you organize any fumigation that you might perform, **PRIOR TO ACTUAL TREATMENT**. It is meant to be somewhat prescriptive, yet flexible enough to allow the experience and expertise of the fumigator to make changes based on circumstances which may exist in the field. By following a step-by-step procedure, which allow for flexibility, an effective fumigation may be performed.

Before any fumigation begins, carefully read and review the label which includes the container label and Applicator's Manual. This information must also be given to the appropriate company officials (supervisors, foreman, safety officer, etc.) in charge of the site. Preparation is the key to any successful fumigation. If you do not find specific instructions for the type of fumigation that you are to perform listed in this Guidance Document, you will want to construct a similar set of procedures using this document as your guide or contact DEGESCH AMERICA, INC. for assistance. Finally, before any fumigation begins, you must be familiar with and comply with all applicable federal, state and local regulations. The success of the fumigation is not only dependent on your ability to do your job but also upon carefully following all rules, regulations, and procedures required by governmental agencies.

### **A CHECKLIST GUIDE FOR A FUMIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This checklist is provided to help you take into account factors that must be addressed prior to performing all fumigations. It emphasizes safety steps to protect people and property. The checklist is general in nature and cannot be expected to apply to all types of fumigation situations. It is to be used as a guide to prepare the required plan. Each item must be considered. However, it is understood that each fumigation is different and not all items will be necessary for each fumigation site.

#### **A. PRELIMINARY PLANNING AND PREPARATION**

1. Determine the purpose of the fumigation.
  - a. Elimination of insect infestation
  - b. Elimination of vertebrate pests
  - c. Plant pest quarantine.
2. Determine the type of fumigation. For example:
  - a. Space: tarp, mill, warehouse, food plant, or outdoor area
  - b. Transport Vehicle: railcar, truck, van or container
  - c. Commodity: raw agricultural or processed foods or non-food
  - d. Type of Storage: vertical silo, farm storage, flat storage, etc.
  - e. Vessels: ship or barge. In addition to the Applicator's Manual, read the U.S. Coast Guard Regulation 46CFR Part 147A.
  - f. Outdoor rodent burrows.

3. Fully acquaint yourself with the structure and commodity to be fumigated, including:
  - a. The general structure layout, construction (materials, design, age, maintenance), of the structure, fire or combustibility hazards, connecting structures and escape routes, above and below ground, and other unique hazards or structural characteristics. Prepare, with the owner/operator/person in charge, a drawing or sketch of structure to be fumigated, delineating features, hazards, and other structural characteristics.
  - b. The number and identification of persons who routinely enter the area to be fumigated (i.e. employees, visitors, customers, etc.)
  - c. The specific commodity to be fumigated, its mode of storage, and its condition.
  - d. The previous treatment history of the commodity, if available.
  - e. Accessibility of utility service connections.
  - f. Nearest telephone or other means of communication. Mark the location of these items on the drawing/sketch.
  - g. Emergency shut-off stations for electricity, water and gas. Mark the location of these items on the drawing/sketch.
  - h. Current emergency telephone numbers of local health, fire, police, hospital and physician responders.
  - i. Name and phone number (both day and night) of appropriate company officials.
  - j. Check, mark and prepare the points of fumigant application locations if the job involves entry into the structure for fumigation.
  - k. Review the entire label which includes both the container label and Applicator's Manual.
  - l. Exposure time considerations:
    1. Product (tablet and pellets) to be used
    2. Minimum fumigation period, as defined and described by the label use directions
    3. Down time required to be available
    4. Aeration requirements
    5. Cleanup requirements, including dry or wet deactivation methods, equipment, and personnel needs, if necessary
    6. Measured and recorded commodity temperature and moisture
  - m. Determination of dosage:
    1. Cubic footage or other appropriate space/location calculations
    2. Structure sealing capability and methods
    3. Maximum allowable label dosage rates
    4. Temperature, humidity and wind
    5. Commodity/space volume
    6. Past history of fumigation of structure
    7. Exposure time

#### B. PERSONNEL

1. Confirm in writing that all personnel in and around the structure and/or area to be fumigated have been notified prior to application of the fumigant. Consider using a checklist that each employee initials indicating they have been notified.
2. Instruct all fumigation personnel to read the Applicator's Manual. Fumigation personnel must be trained in the proper method of application, the hazards

that may be encountered, and the selection of personal protection devices including detection equipment.

3. Confirm that all personnel are aware of and know how to proceed in case of an emergency situation.
4. Instruct all personnel on how to report any accident and/or incidents related to fumigant exposure. Provide a telephone number for emergency response reporting.
5. Instruct all personnel to report to proper authorities any theft of fumigant and/or equipment related to fumigation.
6. Establish a meeting area for all personnel in case of an emergency.

#### C. MONITORING

##### 1. Safety

- a. Monitoring of phosphine concentrations must be conducted in enclosed areas to prevent excessive exposure and to determine where exposure may occur. Document where monitoring will occur.
- b. Keep a log or manual of monitoring records for each fumigation site. This log must, at a minimum, contain the timing, number of readings taken and level of concentrations found in each location.
- c. When monitoring, document even if there is no phosphine present above the safe levels. In such cases, subsequent monitoring is not routinely required. However, spot checks must be made occasionally, especially if conditions change significantly.

##### 2. Efficacy

- a. For stationary structures, phosphine readings **MUST** be taken from within the fumigated structure to insure proper gas concentrations. If the phosphine concentrations have fallen below the targeted level, the fumigators, following proper entry procedures, may re-enter the structure and add additional product.
- b. All phosphine concentration readings must be documented.

#### D. NOTIFICATION

1. Confirm the appropriate local authorities (fire departments, police departments, etc.) have been notified as per label instructions, local ordinances (if applicable), or instructions of the client.
2. Prepare written procedure ("Emergency Response Plan"), which contains explicit instructions, names, and telephone numbers so as to be able to notify local authorities if phosphine levels are exceeded in an area that could be dangerous to bystanders and/or domestic animals.
3. Confirm that the receiver of in-transit vehicles under fumigation have been notified and are trained according to Section 12 of this Applicator's Manual.

#### E. SEALING PROCEDURES

1. Sealing must be adequate to control the pests. Care should be taken to insure that sealing materials would remain intact until the fumigation is complete.

2. If the structure has been fumigated before, review the previous FMP for previous sealing information.
3. Make sure that construction/remodeling has not changed the building in a manner that will effect the fumigation.
4. Warning placards must be placed on every possible entrance to the fumigation structure.

#### F. APPLICATION PROCEDURES & FUMIGATION PERIOD

1. Plan carefully and apply the fumigant in accordance with the label requirements.
2. When entering into the area under fumigation, always work with two or more people under the direct supervision of a certified applicator wearing appropriate respirators.
3. Apply fumigant from the outside where appropriate.
4. Provide watchmen when the possibility of entry into the fumigated site by unauthorized persons cannot otherwise be assured.
5. When entering structures, always follow OSHA rules for confined spaces.
6. Document that the receiver of vehicles fumigated in transit has been notified.
7. Turn off any electric lights in the fumigated area of the structure, as well as all non-essential electrical motors.

#### G. POST-APPLICATION OPERATIONS

1. Provide watchmen when the fumigation structure cannot be secured from entry by unauthorized persons during the aeration process.
2. Aerate in accordance with structural limitations.
3. Turn on ventilating or aerating fans where appropriate.
4. Use a suitable gas detector before re-entry into a fumigated structure to determine fumigant concentration.
5. Keep written records of monitoring to document completion of aeration.
6. Consider temperature when aerating.
7. Ensure that aeration is complete before moving a treated vehicle onto public roads.
8. Remove warning placards when aeration is complete.
9. Inform business/client that employees/other persons may return to work or otherwise be allowed to re-enter the aerated structure.

### 22. APPLICATION PROCEDURES

**A FMP must be written PRIOR to all applications.**

**A FMP must be devised to cover application, exposure period, aeration and disposal of the fumigant, so as to keep to a minimum any human exposure to phosphine and to help assure adequate control of the insect pests.**

#### 22.1 **Farm Bins:**

Leakage is the single most important cause of failures in the treatment of farm storages. Since these storages are often small, they usually have a higher leakage area in proportion to their capacity. Most wooden storage structures are so porous that they cannot be successfully fumigated unless they are com-

pletely tarped. Do not fumigate a storage that will be entered by humans or animals prior to aeration. Do not fumigate areas which house sensitive equipment containing copper or other metals likely to be corroded by phosphine gas.

1. Read the label, Applicator's Manual, MSDS and related safety material.
2. Inspect the bin to determine if you can fumigate effectively.
3. Develop an appropriate Fumigation Management Plan.
4. If the bin is located in an area where nearby workers and/or bystanders or domestic animals would be exposed to phosphine gas because of leakage from the bin:
  - (a) Develop a monitoring procedure that will confirm if leakage from the bin is above the allowable limits in an area that would affect nearby workers or bystanders.
  - (b) Advise local authorities when and where you will be fumigating. Provide and review with them the MSDS, complete label and other relevant safety information.
5. If the bin is in an isolated area on private property (a) and (b) above are not required.
6. Seal the bin as tightly as possible. It is recommended that the surface of the grain be covered with poly after **PHOSTOXIN®** has been applied. Tarping the grain surface will greatly reduce the leak rate of the gas as well as reduce the amount of **PHOSTOXIN®** required. Only the volume below the tarp must be dosed. If not tarped, the entire volume of the storage must be treated, whether full or empty.
7. Using the applicator's manual, calculate the dosage of tablets or pellets to be applied based on type of structure, its sealing properties, content type, expected weather conditions, commodity temperature, moisture content of the commodity, and the planned duration of the fumigation. (See Section 8)
8. **PHOSTOXIN®** tablets or pellets required for the fumigation may be scattered over the surface or probed into the grain using a rigid PVC pipe about 5 to 7 feet in length and having a diameter of 1-1/4 inches.
9. Use approximately 20-50 tablets or 100-250 pellets per probe. Probe the dosage uniformly over the surface. Fumi-Sleeve® dust retainer or packaged fumigants may be used if dust-free applications are desired.
10. Immediately cover the surface of the grain with a plastic tarpaulin.
11. Place no more than 25 percent of the total dose at the bottom if the bin is equipped with aeration fans. **Caution:** Make sure that the aeration duct is dry before adding **PHOSTOXIN®**. Addition of **PHOSTOXIN®** to water in an aeration duct may result in a fire.

12. Seal the aeration fan with 4-mil plastic sheeting.
13. Place placards on all entrances to the bin and near the ladder.
14. Following aeration of the bin, the surface of the grain may be sprayed with an approved protectant to discourage reinfestation.

**Note:** If monitoring equipment is not available, an approved canister respirator must be worn during application from within an enclosed area.

## 22.2 Flat Storage

Treatments of these types of storages often require considerable time and physical effort. Therefore, sufficient manpower should be available to complete the work rapidly enough to prevent excessive exposure to phosphine gas. Vent flasks outside the storage, conduct fumigations during cooler periods, and employ other work practices to minimize exposures. It is likely that respiratory protection will be required during application of fumigant to flat storages. Refer to the sections on Applicator and Worker Exposure and Respiratory Protection.

1. Inspect the site to determine its suitability for fumigation.
2. Determine if the structure is in an area where leakage during fumigation or aeration would adversely affect nearby workers or bystanders if concentrations were above the permitted exposure levels.
3. Develop an appropriate Fumigation Management Plan.
4. Consult previous records for any changes to the structure. Seal vents, cracks and other sources of leaks.
5. Determine the length of the fumigation and calculate the dosage of tablets or pellets to be applied based upon volume of the building, contents, air and/or commodity temperature and the general tightness of the structure. (See Section 8.2)
6. Apply tablets or pellets by surface application, shallow probing, deep probing or uniform addition as the flat storage is filled.  
Storages requiring more than 24 hours to fill should not be treated by addition of fumigant to the commodity stream as large quantities of phosphine may escape before the bin is completely sealed.  
Probes should be inserted vertically at intervals along the length and width of the flat storage. Pellets or tablets may be dropped into the probe at intervals as it is withdrawn.  
Surface application may be used if the bin can be made sufficiently gas tight to contain the fumigant gas long enough for it to penetrate the commodity. In this instance, it is advisable to place about 25 percent of the dosage in the floor level aeration ducts. Check the ducts prior to addition of **PHOSTOXIN®** to make sure that they contain no liquid water.

7. Placement of plastic tarp over the surface of the commodity is often advisable, particularly if the overhead of the storage cannot be well sealed.
8. Lock all entrances to the storage and post fumigation warning placards.

**22.3 Vertical Storages** (concrete upright bins and other silos in which grain can be rapidly transferred)

1. Inspect the site to determine its suitability for fumigation.
2. Determine if the structure is in an area where leakage during fumigation or aeration would expose nearby workers or bystanders to concentrations above the permitted levels.
3. Develop an appropriate Fumigation Management Plan.
4. Consult previous records for any changes to the structure. Close openings and seal cracks to make the structure as airtight as possible. Prior to the fumigation, seal the vents near the bin top and any openings which connect to adjacent bins.
5. Determine the length of the fumigation and calculate the dosage of tablets or pellets to be applied based upon volume of the building, air and/or commodity temperature and the general tightness of the structure. (See Section 8.2).
6. Tablets or pellets may be applied continuously by hand or by an automatic dispenser on the headhouse/gallery belt or into the fill opening as the commodity is loaded into the bin. An automatic dispenser may also be used to add **PHOSTOXIN®** into the commodity stream in the up leg of the elevator. Monitoring must be conducted during application to determine the need for respiratory protection.
7. Seal the bin deck openings after the fumigation has been completed.
8. Bins requiring more than 24 hours to fill should not be fumigated by continuous addition into the commodity stream. Probing, surface application, or other appropriate means may be employed to fumigate these bins. Exposure periods should be lengthened to allow for diffusion of gas to all parts of the bin if **PHOSTOXIN®** has not been applied uniformly throughout the commodity mass.
9. Place warning placards on the discharge gate and on all entrances.

**22.4 Mills, Food Processing Plants and Warehouses**

1. Inspect the site to determine its suitability for fumigation.
2. Determine if the structure is in an area where leakage during fumigation or aeration would expose nearby workers or bystanders if concentrations were above the permitted exposure levels.

3. Develop an appropriate Fumigation Management Plan.
4. Determine the length of the fumigation and calculate the dosage of tablets or pellets to be applied based upon volume of the building, air and/or commodity temperature and the general tightness of the structure. (See Section 8)
5. Read the directions found in 4.2 Physical and Chemical Hazards and remove or cover any of the listed items that can become damaged from exposure to phosphine gas.
6. Consult previous records for any changes in the structure. Carefully seal and placard the space to be fumigated.
7. Place trays or sheets of Kraft paper or foil, up to 12 sq. ft. (1.1 sq. M) in area, on the floor throughout the structure.
8. Spread **PHOSTOXIN®** on the sheets at a density no greater than 30 tablets per sq. ft. or 150 pellets per sq. ft. This corresponds to slightly more than one-half flask of tablets or one-half flask of pellets per 3'x 4' sheet. Check to see that **PHOSTOXIN®** has not piled up and that it is spread out evenly to minimize contact between the individual tablets or pellets.
9. Turn off any lights within the treated area and shut off all electrical motors not essential to operations of the storage. Doors leading to the fumigated space must be closed, sealed, and placarded with warning signs.
10. Upon completion of the exposure period, open windows, doors, vents, etc. Allow the fumigated structure to aerate. Do not enter the structure without proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) until gas readings have been taken and the concentration is below the allowable limits. Gas concentration readings may be taken using low-level detector tubes or similar devices to ensure safety of personnel who re-enter the treated area.
11. Collect the spent **PHOSTOXIN®** dust and dispose of it, with or without further deactivation. Refer to Disposal Instructions in this manual.
12. Remove fumigation warning placards from the aerated structure.

## 22.5 Railcars, Containers, Trucks, Vans, and Other Transport Vehicles

Develop an appropriate Fumigation Management Plan.

Railcars and containers, trucks, vans, and other transport vehicles shipped piggyback by rail may be fumigated in transit. However, the aeration of railcars, railroad boxcars, containers and other vehicles is prohibited en-route. It is not legal to move trucks, trailers, containers, vans, etc., over public roads or highways until they have been aerated.

Transport vehicles loaded with bulk commodities, to which **PHOSTOXIN®** tablets



or pellets may be added directly, are treated in essentially the same way as any other flat storage facility. **PHOSTOXIN®** may be added as the vehicle is being filled, the dose may be scattered over the surface after loading has been completed or the tablets or pellets may be probed below the surface. Carefully seal any vents, cracks or other leaks, particularly if the fumigation is to be carried out in transit. See Section 16 of this Applicator's Manual for placarding requirements.

***PHOSTOXIN®** Prepacs or Fumi-Cel® plates (not classified by UL) are recommended for the treatment of transport vehicles or similar storages containing processed foods for which no direct contact is allowed with tablets or pellets.*

The shipper and/or the fumigator must provide written notification to the receiver of railcars, railroad boxcars, shipping containers and other vehicles which have been fumigated in transit. A copy of the Applicator's Manual must precede or accompany all transportation containers or vehicles which are fumigated in transit. If the Applicator's Manual is sent with the transport vehicle it must be placed securely on the outside of the vehicle.

Proper handling of treated railcars at their destination is the responsibility of the consignee. Upon receipt of the railcar, railroad boxcars, shipping containers and other vehicles, a certified applicator and/or persons with documented authorized training must supervise the aeration process and removal of the placards.

Do not use **PHOSTOXIN** tablets or pellets in cars or other personal vehicles.

## 22.6 Tarpaulin and Bunker Fumigations

Use of plastic sheeting or tarpaulins to cover commodities is one of the easiest and least expensive means for providing relatively gas tight enclosures which are very well-suited for fumigation. Poly tarps are penetrated only very slowly by phosphine gas and tight coverings are readily formed from the sheets. The volume of these enclosures may vary widely from a few cubic feet (for example, a fumigation tarpaulin placed over a small stack of bagged commodity) to a plastic bunker storage capable of holding 600,000 bushels of grain or more.

1. Develop an enclosure suitable for fumigation by covering bulk or packaged commodities with poly sheeting. The sheets may be taped together to provide a sufficient width of material to ensure that adequate sealing is obtained. If the flooring upon which the commodity rests is of wood or other porous material, the commodity to be fumigated must be repositioned onto poly prior to covering for fumigation. The plastic covering of the pile may be sealed to the floor using sand or water snakes by shoveling soil or sand onto the ends of the plastic covering or by other suitable procedures. The poly covering must be reinforced by tape or other means around any sharp corners or edges in the stack so as to reduce the risk of tearing. Thinner poly, about 2 mil, is suitable for most indoor tarp fumigations and for sealing of windows, doors and other openings in structures. However, 4 mil poly or thicker is more suitable for outdoor applications where wind or other mechanical stresses are likely to be encountered.
2. Determine if the enclosure is in an area where leakage during fumigation or aeration would affect nearby workers or bystanders.

3. Develop an appropriate Fumigation Management Plan.
4. Using the guidance given under Section 7, Exposure Conditions, determine the length of the fumigation and calculate the dosage of tablets or pellets to be applied based upon volume of space under the tarp, air and/or commodity temperature.
5. Tablets or pellets may be applied to the tarped stack or bunker storage of bulk commodity through slits in the poly covering. Probing or other means of dosing may be used. Avoid application of large amounts of **PHOSTOXIN®** at any one point. The **PHOSTOXIN®** should be added below the surface of the commodity if condensation or other source of moisture is likely to form beneath the poly. The slits in the covering should be carefully taped to prevent loss of gas once the dose has been applied and the introduction of water from rain. **PHOSTOXIN®** Prepacs (not classified by UL) are recommended for the treatment of bagged commodities and processed foods although tablets and pellets on trays or sheets of Kraft paper may be used. Care should be taken to see that the poly is not allowed to cover the **PHOSTOXIN®** and prevent contact with moist air or confine the gas.
6. Distribution of phosphine gas is generally not a problem in the treatment of bagged commodities and processed foods. However, fumigation of larger bunker storages containing bulk commodity will require proper application procedures to obtain adequate results.
7. Place warning placards at conspicuous points on the enclosure.

#### 22.7 In-Transit Ship Hold Fumigation

Develop an appropriate Fumigation Management Plan.

##### 22.7.1 General Information

1. Important – In-transit ship or shiphold fumigation is also governed by U.S. Coast Guard Regulation 46 CFR Part 147A, Interim Regulations for Shipboard Fumigation. Refer to this regulation prior to fumigation. For further information contact:

Commandant  
U.S. Coast Guard  
Hazardous Materials Standards Division  
GMSO-3  
Washington, DC 20593-0001

##### 22.7.2 Pre-Voyage Fumigation Procedures—A FMP must be written for all fumigations PRIOR TO ACTUAL TREATMENT.

1. Prior to fumigating a vessel for in-transit cargo fumigation, the master of the vessel, or his representative, and the certified applicator must determine whether the vessel is suitably designed and configured so as to allow for safe occupancy by the ship's crew throughout the duration of the fumigation. If it is determined the vessel does not

meet these requirements, then the vessel must not be fumigated unless all crew members are removed from the vessel. The crew members are not permitted to re-occupy the vessel until it has been properly aerated and the master of the vessel and the certified applicator has made a determination that the vessel is safe for occupancy.

2. The certified applicator must notify the master of the vessel, or his representative, of the requirements relating to personal protection equipment\*, detection equipment, and that a person qualified in the use of this equipment must accompany any vessel containing cargo under fumigation. Emergency procedures, cargo ventilation, periodic monitoring and inspections, and first aid measures must be discussed with and understood by the master of the vessel or his representative.

\*Note: Personal protection equipment means a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator or gas mask fitted with an approved canister for phosphine. The canister is approved for use up to 15 ppm. SCBA or its equivalent must be used above 15 ppm or at unknown concentrations.

3. Seal all openings to the cargo hold or tank and lock or otherwise secure all openings, manways, etc., which might be used to enter the hold. The overspace pressure relief system of each tank aboard tankers must be sealed by closing the appropriate valves and sealing the openings into the overspace with gas-tight materials.
4. Placard all entrances to the treated spaces with fumigation warning signs.
5. If the fumigation is not completed and the vessel aerated before the manned vessel leaves port, the person in charge of the vessel shall ensure that at least two units of personal protection equipment and one phosphine gas detection device, and a person qualified in their operation be on board the vessel during the voyage.
6. During the fumigation, or until a manned vessel leaves port or the cargo is aerated, the certified applicator shall ensure that a qualified person using phosphine gas detection equipment tests spaces adjacent to areas containing fumigated cargo as well as all regularly occupied spaces for fumigant leakage. If leakage of the fumigant is detected, the person in charge of the fumigation shall take action to correct the leakage or shall inform the master of the vessel, or his representative, of the leakage so that corrective action can be taken.
7. Review with the master, or his representative, the precautions and procedures to follow during the voyage of a ship hold in-transit fumigation.

#### **22.7.3 Application Procedures for Bulk Dry Cargo Vessels and Tankers**

1. Apply tablets or pellets by scattering uniformly over the commodity surface or they may be shallow or deep probed into the com-

modity mass. Fumi-Sleeves® or packaged metal phosphides are recommended if dust-free applications are required.

2. Immediately after application of the fumigant, close and secure all hatch covers, tank tops, butterworth valves, manways, etc.

#### **22.7.4 In-Transit Fumigation of Transport Units (Containers) Aboard Ships**

In-transit fumigation of transport units on ships is also governed by DOT RSPA 49 CFR Part 176.76(h) Transport Vehicles, Freight Containers, and Portable Tanks Containing Hazardous Materials and International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code P9025-1 Amdt. 27-94. Application procedures for fumigation of raw commodities or processed foods in transport units (containers) are described in Section 22.5 of this manual.

#### **22.7.5 Precautions and Procedures During Voyage**

1. Using appropriate gas detection equipment, monitor spaces adjacent to areas containing fumigated cargo and all regularly occupied areas for fumigant leakage. If leakage is detected, the area should be evacuated of all personnel, ventilated, and action taken to correct the leakage before allowing the area to be occupied.
2. Do not enter fumigated areas except under emergency conditions. If necessary to enter a fumigated area, appropriate personal protection equipment must be used. Never enter fumigated areas alone. At least one other person wearing personal protection equipment should be available to assist in case of an emergency.

#### **22.7.6 Precautions and Procedures During Discharge**

If necessary to enter holds prior to discharge, test spaces directly above grain surface for fumigant concentration, using appropriate gas detection and personal safety equipment. Do not allow entry to fumigated areas without personal safety equipment unless fumigant concentrations are at safe levels, as indicated by a suitable detector.

### **23. BARGES**

Barge fumigation is also regulated by U. S. Coast Guard Regulation 46 CFR Part 147A as modified by U. S. Coast Guard Special Permit 2-75. This permit, which must be obtained prior to the fumigation, is available from:

Commandant  
U. S. Coast Guard  
Hazardous Materials Standards Div.  
GMSO-3  
Washington, DC 20593-0001

Leaks are a common cause of failures in the treatment of commodities aboard barges. Carefully inspect all hatch covers prior to application of **PHOSTOXIN®** and seal, if necessary. Placard the barge. Notify consignee if the barge is to be fumigated in transit and provide safety instructions for receipt and unloading.

**24. SMALL SEALABLE ENCLOSURES**

Develop an appropriate Fumigation Management Plan.

Excellent results may be attained in the treatment of small enclosures since it is often possible to control the temperature during fumigation and also to make the enclosure virtually gas tight. Take care not to overdose during these fumigations. A single **PHOSTOXIN®** pellet will treat a space of 1.4 to 10 cubic feet. A single **PHOSTOXIN®** tablet from 6.9 to 50 cubic feet.

**25. BEEHIVES, SUPERS AND OTHER BEE KEEPING EQUIPMENT**

Develop an appropriate Fumigation Management Plan.

**PHOSTOXIN®** tablets and pellets may be used for the control of the Greater wax moth in stored beehives, supers, and other bee keeping equipment and for the destruction of bees, Africanized bees, and diseased bees including those infested with tracheal mites and foulbrood. The recommended dosage for this use is 30-45 tablets or 150-225 pellets per 1000 cubic feet.

Fumigations may be performed in chambers at atmospheric pressure, under tarpaulins, etc., by placing the tablets or pellets on trays or in moisture permeable envelopes. Do not add more than 2 tablets or 10 pellets to each envelope. Honey from treated hives or supers may only be used for bee food.

**26. BURROWING PEST CONTROL**

The use of this product is strictly prohibited on single and multi-family residential properties and nursing homes, schools (except athletic fields), daycare facilities and hospitals.

A Fumigation Management Plan must be written for all burrowing pests fumigations.

**26.1 Use Restrictions:**

**THIS PRODUCT MUST NOT BE APPLIED INTO A BURROW SYSTEM THAT IS WITHIN 100 FEET OF A BUILDING THAT IS, OR MAY BE, OCCUPIED BY HUMANS, AND/OR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.**

This product must be applied to underground burrow systems located in non-crop areas, crop areas, or orchards occupied by woodchucks, yellowbelly marmots (rockchucks), prairie dogs (except Utah prairie dogs, *Cynomys Parvidens*), Norway rats, roof rats, mice, ground squirrels, moles, voles, pocket gophers, and chipmunks.

All treatments for control of these species in burrows must be made outdoors. Tablets or pellets must be applied directly to underground burrow systems.

Before using **PHOSTOXIN®** tablets or pellets for burrowing pest control, read the applicable restrictions under Environmental Hazards, Endangered Species and Special Local Restrictions below.

This product must be used out-of-doors only for control of burrowing pests and for use **ONLY** on agricultural areas, orchards, non-crop areas (such as pasture and rangeland), golf courses, athletic fields, airports, cemeteries, rights-of-way, earthen dams, parks and recreational areas and other non-residential institutional or industrial sites.

- a. When this product is used in athletic fields or parks, the applicator shall post a sign at entrances to the treated site containing the signal word **DANGER/PELIGRO** skull and crossbones, the words: **DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRE, FIELD NOT FOR USE**, the name and EPA registration number of the fumigant, and a 24-hour emergency response number. Placards may be removed 2 days after the final treatment.
- b. When this product is used out-of-doors to a site other than an athletic field or park, the applicator shall post a sign at the application site containing the signal word **DANGER/PELIGRO** skull and crossbones, the name and EPA registration number of the fumigant, and a 24-hour emergency response number. Signs may be removed 2 days after the final treatment.

Document any burrows that open under or into occupied buildings, and do not apply to these burrows. In addition, check for any other source through which the gas may enter into occupied buildings as a result of application to burrows. If there is any way gas can move through pipes, conduits, etc. from burrows, do not treat these burrows.

Prior to treating a rodent burrow, the applicator must provide the customer with a copy of the Fumigation Management Plan.

## **26.2 Application Directions for Control of Burrowing Pests**

For use by a certified applicator or person under their direct supervision and who have been trained specifically for use of this product in burrowing pest control.

Use application procedures appropriate to the type of burrow system being treated. **DOSAGE RATES MUST NOT BE EXCEEDED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.**

- 26.2.1 For species with open burrow systems:** locate all entrances to each burrow system. Treatment of more than one entrance in a system is often desirable as systems often overlap and are not defined. Treat all entrances except for those entrances you are sure connect to already treated entrances. Insert 2 to 4 tablets or 10 to 20 pellets into each entrance to be treated. Use the lower rates for smaller burrows and/or when soil moisture is high. Use higher rates for larger burrow systems and when soil moisture is relatively low. Pack each treated entrance with crumpled paper and shovel soil to completely cover the paper. Using

crumpled paper will prevent soil from covering the tablets or pellets and slowing down their action. Rocks, clods of soil, cardboard, etc. may also be used for this purpose. Be sure to seal all untreated entrances by shoveling and packing soil and/or sod to completely seal the opening.

Inspect treated areas 1 or 2 days following treatment for signs of residual activity of target species. Treat all reopened burrows in the same manner prescribed above.

**THIS PRODUCT MUST NOT BE APPLIED INTO A BURROW SYSTEM THAT IS WITHIN 100 FEET OF A BUILDING THAT IS, OR MAY BE, OCCUPIED BY HUMANS, AND/OR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.**

**26.2.2 For species with closed burrow systems:** (pocket gophers and moles in some situations). Locate the main underground runway by probing with a smooth-sided rod 12 to 18 inches from a fresh mound. For pocket gophers, begin probing on the flat side of the mound. A sudden reduction in soil resistance to the probe indicates that the main runway has been located. Once the main runway is located, remove the probe and apply 2 to 4 tablets or 10 to 20 pellets through the probe hole. Adjust treatment rate according to the level of soil moisture, using more pellets or tablets if the soil is relatively dry. Do not treat if soil is extremely dry or if there are no signs of recent gopher or mole activity. Make a tight seal to close probe hole by using a clod of soil or a sod plug to cover the hole or by using the heel of your shoe to push sod and/or soil over the surface opening. If the probe hole is more than one inch in diameter, place crumpled paper in the hole before closing it with soil and/or sod. Two days after treatment, you may check area for residual pest activity by opening holes in main runways of burrow systems, flagging holes and inspecting them two days later. You should retreat all reclosed systems, on both sides of the plug.

**THIS PRODUCT MUST NOT BE APPLIED INTO A BURROW SYSTEM THAT IS WITHIN 100 FEET OF A BUILDING THAT IS, OR MAY BE, OCCUPIED BY HUMANS, AND/OR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.**

**26.3 Environmental Hazards:**

This product is very highly toxic to wildlife. Non-target organisms exposed to phosphine gas will be killed. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes and potholes). Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

**26.4 Endangered Species Restrictions:**

The use of PHOSTOXIN® in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered or threatened species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of Federal laws. Before using this pesticide on range and/or pastureland, you must obtain the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES for the county in which the product is to be used. The bulletin is available from your County Extension Agent, State Fish and Game Office, or your pesticide dealer. Use of this product in a manner incon-

sistent with the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES is a violation of Federal laws.

Even if applicable county bulletins do not prohibit the use of this product at the intended site of application, you may not use this product for control of prairie dogs in the states of Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah or Wyoming unless a pre-control survey has been conducted. Contact the nearest U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered Species Specialist to determine survey requirements in your area. This survey must be in compliance with the Black-Footed Ferret Survey Guidelines, developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and a determination must be made in accordance with the Guidelines that black-footed ferrets are not present in the treatment area.

**CALIFORNIA (all endangered species)**

Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus and Tulare

See the U.S. EPA Interim Measurers Bulletin for your county. To obtain a copy of the bulletin, contact your county agricultural commissioner or visit the following website: <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/endspec/colist.htm> If there is no current bulletin available for your county, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office in Portland, OR, to determine whether there are endangered species that might be adversely affected by your proposed use of **PHOS-TOXIN®** and the steps you should take to mitigate any such risks.

**FLORIDA**

Statewide

**GEORGIA**

Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Baker, Ben Hill, Bleckley, Berrien, Brantley, Brooks, Bryan, Bullock, Calhoun, Camden, Chandler, Charlton, Chatham, Clinch, Coffee, Colquitt, Cook, Crisp, Decatur, Dodge, Dooly, Dougherty, Early, Echols, Effingham, Emanuel, Evans, Glynn, Grady, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Jenkins, Johnson, Lanier, Laurens, Lee, Liberty, Long, Lowndes, Macon, McCintosh, Miller, Mitchell, Montgomery, Pierce, Pulaski, Screven, Seminole, Telfair, Tattnall, Thomas, Tift, Toombs, Treutlen, Turner, Ware, Wayne, Wheeler, Wilcox and Worth.

**NEW MEXICO**

Hidalgo

**UTAH**

Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, Piute, Sevier, Washington and Wayne

**WYOMING**

Albany

**26.4.1 Special Local Restrictions**

**1. NORTH CAROLINA**

**PHOSTOXIN®** tablets and pellets may only be used for control of rats and mice in the state of North Carolina. Use against other burrowing pests (not insect pests) is not permitted.



**2. OKLAHOMA**

A special permit for black-tailed prairie dog control by poisoning is required in Oklahoma. Contact the Oklahoma State Department of Wildlife Conservation to obtain this permit.

**3. WISCONSIN**

A state permit is required for use of pesticides in Wisconsin to control small mammals, except rats or mice. Please contact your local Department of Natural Resources office for information.

**4. INDIANA**

Use of PHOSTOXIN® tablets or pellets for mole control is not legal in the state of Indiana.

**5. MISSOURI**

A state permit is required for use of pesticides in Missouri to control small mammals, except rats and mice. Please contact the Missouri Department of Conservation office for information.

**6. KANSAS**

A special permit for black-tailed prairie dog control by poisoning is required in Kansas. Contact the Kansas Fish and Game Commission to obtain this permit.

**7. CALIFORNIA**

Use of PHOSTOXIN® tablets and pellets for chipmunk control is not legal in the state of California.

**27. FUMI-SLEEVE® DUST RETAINER METHOD OF FUMIGATION – Patent No. 4,579,417 & 4,641,573**

The FUMI-SLEEVE Dust Retainer is a cotton sleeve designed to slip over the standard 1¼" PVC probe. Contact DEGESCH AMERICA, INC. for more information regarding these sleeves.

The presence of residual dust from spent PHOSTOXIN® tablets or pellets in treated raw agricultural commodities normally presents no problems of toxicity or sanitation. Nevertheless, where it is specified that no tablets or pellets can be placed directly into the commodity during fumigation, conduct the fumigation in the normal manner following the directions below:

1. Determine if the structure can be made sufficiently tight by sealing all vents, windows, cracks or other openings.
2. Determine if the structure is in an area where leakage during fumigation or aeration would affect nearby workers or bystanders if concentrations were above the permitted exposure levels.
3. Develop an appropriate Fumigation Management Plan.
4. Using the Applicator's Manual, determine the dosage and appropriate number of probings to be used.
5. The FUMI-SLEEVE dust retainer is slipped over the standard 1-1/4" PVC probe.

6. The probe with dust retainer is then inserted into the commodity.
7. As the probe is withdrawn, leaving the dust retainer in the commodity, the appropriate number of tablets or pellets is poured into the probe.
8. After the probe is completely removed, leaving the dust retainer containing the tablets or pellets in the commodity, tie off the top of the retention sleeve in a common overhand knot. If probing is not required, the closed sleeve may be placed on the surface of the commodity.
9. Post the structure (shiphold, barge, container on the ship, railcar, other piggyback structure) with appropriate warning signs as well as a sign showing the number of FUMI-SLEEVE dust retainers used.
10. On completion of fumigation, remove all retainers from the treated commodity and transport in a well-ventilated container to disposal site.
11. Disposal:
  - a. The entire dust retainer and residue can be buried following disposal instructions found elsewhere in this manual.
  - b. Or the residual dust may be emptied from the sleeve and disposed of according to instructions found under disposal instructions in Section 28.3 of this manual.
  - c. It is not recommended that you reuse the sleeve.

## **28. DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS**

### **28.1 General**

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Unreacted or partially reacted **PHOSTOXIN®** is acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to Applicator's Manual instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. For specific instructions, see Section 29 of this manual, Spill and Leak Procedures. Some local and state waste disposal regulations may vary from these general recommendations. Disposal procedures should be reviewed with appropriate authorities to ensure compliance with local regulations. Contact your state Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or Hazardous Waste Specialist at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

The aluminum flasks are non-refillable containers. Do not reuse or refill aluminum flasks. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse flasks and stoppers with water. They may then be recycled or reconditioned, or punctured and disposed of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Rinsate may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, by pouring it out onto the ground or by other approved procedures. It is also permissible to remove lids and expose empty flasks to atmospheric conditions until residue in the flasks is reacted. In this case, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or other approved site, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

If properly exposed, the residual dust remaining after a fumigation with **PHOSTOXIN®** will be a grayish-white powder. This will be a non-hazardous waste and contain only a small amount of unreacted aluminum phosphide. However,

residual dust from incompletely exposed **PHOSTOXIN®**, (so called “green dust”) requires special care.

## **28.2. DIRECTIONS FOR DEACTIVATION OF PARTIALLY SPENT RESIDUAL DUST FROM PHOSTOXIN®**

Partially spent dust must be deactivated further prior to ultimate disposal. This is especially true in cases of incomplete exposure that has resulted in so-called “green dust” or following a fumigation that has produced large quantities of partially spent material.

**Residual dust from PHOSTOXIN® may be deactivated as follows using the “Wet Method”:**

Deactivating solution is prepared by adding the appropriate amount of low sudsing detergent or surface-active agent to water in a drum or other suitable container. A 2% solution (or 4 cups in 30 gallons) of detergent is suggested. The container should be filled with deactivating solution to within a few inches of the top. Residual dust is poured slowly into the deactivating solution and stirred so as to thoroughly wet all of the particles. This should be done in the open air and not in the fumigated structure. Dust from **PHOSTOXIN®** tablets or pellets should be mixed into no less than about 10 gallons of water-detergent solution for each case of material used. Wear appropriate respiratory protection during wet deactivation of partially spent dust. Do not cover the container being used for wet deactivation.

Dispose of the deactivated dust-water suspension, with or without preliminary decanting, at a sanitary landfill or other suitable site approved by local authorities. Where permissible, the slurry may be poured out onto the ground. If the slurry has been held for 36 hours or more, it may be poured into a storm sewer.

**Caution:** Wear a NIOSH/MSHA approved full-face gas mask – phosphine canister combination if exposed to levels between 0.3 ppm to 15 ppm or a Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) if exposure is unknown or above 15 ppm during wet deactivation of partially spent material. Do not cover the container being used for wet deactivation. Do not dispose of **PHOSTOXIN®** dust in a toilet.

**Residual dust from PHOSTOXIN® may also be deactivated as follows using the “Dry Method”:**

Extension of the fumigation period is the simplest method for further deactivation of “green” or partially spent dust prior to ultimate disposal.

Small amounts of partially spent dust, from 2 to 3 kg (4 to 7 lbs.) may be further deactivated by storage in a 1-gallon bucket. Larger amounts of dust (about 11 kg or 25 lbs.) may be held for deactivation in porous cloth bags (burlap, cotton, etc.). **Caution:** Transport these bags in open vehicles. Do not pile up the bags. Do not store “green dust” in bags.

## **28.3 Directions for Disposal of Residual Dust From PHOSTOXIN®**

Confinement of partially spent residual dust (as in a closed container) or collection and storage of large quantities of dust may result in a fire hazard. Small amounts of phosphine may be given off from unreacted aluminum phosphide and confinement of the gas may result in a flash.

In open areas, small amounts of residual dust, up to about 5 to 8 kg, may be disposed of on site by burial or by spreading over the land surface away from inhabited buildings.

Spent residual dust from **PHOSTOXIN®** may also be collected and disposed of at a sanitary landfill, incinerator or other approved sites or by other procedures approved by Federal, State or Local authorities. "Green dust" must be further deactivated before disposal at a landfill.

From 2 to 3 kg (4 to 7 lbs.) of spent dust from 2 to 3 flasks of **PHOSTOXIN®** may be collected for disposal in a 1-gallon bucket. Larger amounts, up to about one-half case, may be collected in burlap, cotton or other types of porous cloth bags for transportation in an open vehicle to the disposal site. Do not collect dust from more than 7 flasks of tablets or 10 flasks of pellets (about 11 kg or 25 lbs.) in a single bag. Do not pile cloth bags together. Do not use this method for partially spent or "green" dust. **Caution: Do not collect dust in large drums, dumpsters, plastic bags or other containers where confinement may occur.**

## **29. SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES**

### **29.1 General Precautions and Directions**

A spill, other than incidental to application or normal handling, may produce high levels of gas and, therefore, attending personnel must wear SCBA or its equivalent when the concentration of phosphine gas is unknown. Other NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection may be worn if the concentration is known. Do not use water at any time to clean up a spill of **PHOSTOXIN®**. Water in contact with unreacted tablets or pellets will greatly accelerate the production of phosphine gas that could result in a toxic and/or fire hazard. Wear dry gloves of cotton or other material when handling aluminum phosphide.

Return all intact aluminum flasks to fiberboard cases or other suitable packaging which has been properly marked according to DOT regulations. Notify consignee and shipper of damaged cases.

If aluminum flasks have been punctured or damaged so as to leak, the container may be temporarily repaired with aluminum tape or the **PHOSTOXIN®** may be transferred from the damaged flask to a sound metal container which should be sealed and properly labeled as aluminum phosphide. Transport the damaged containers to an area suitable for pesticide storage for inspection. Further instructions and recommendations may be obtained, if required, from **D&D HOLDINGS, INC.**

If a spill has occurred which is only a few minutes old, collect the tablets and pellets. If they are intact, place them back into the original flasks and stopper tightly. Place the collected tablets and pellets in a sound metal container if the original flasks are damaged. **Caution:** These flasks may flash upon opening at some later time.

If the age of the spill is unknown or if the tablets and pellets have been contaminated with soil, debris, water, etc., gather up the spillage and place it into small open buckets having a capacity no larger than about 1 gallon. Do not add more than about one flask of spilled material, 1 to 1.5 kg (2 to 3 lbs.), to the bucket. If on-site wet deactivation is not feasible, these open containers should be transported in open vehicles to a suitable area. Wet deactivation may then be carried out as described in 29.2. Alternatively, small amounts of spillage

from 4 to 5 flasks (4 to 8 kg, 9 to 18 lbs.) may be spread out in an open area away from inhabited buildings to be deactivated by atmospheric moisture.

#### **29.2 Directions for Deactivation by the Wet Method**

If the contaminated material is not to be held until completely reacted by exposure to atmospheric moisture, deactivate the product by the "Wet Method" as follows: Deactivating solution is prepared by adding low sudsing detergent or surface-active agent to water in a drum or other suitable container. A 2% solution or 4 cups in 30 gallons is suggested. The container should be filled with deactivating solution to within a few inches of the top.

The tablets or pellets should be poured slowly into the deactivating solution and stirred so as to thoroughly wet all of the **PHOSTOXIN®**.

This should be done in the open air. **PHOSTOXIN®** tablets or pellets should be mixed into no less than about 15 gallons of water-detergent solution for each case of material. Wear appropriate respiratory protection during wet deactivation.

Allow the mixture to stand, with occasional stirring, for about 36 hours. The resultant slurry will then be safe for disposal. Dispose of the slurry of deactivated material, with or without preliminary decanting, at a sanitary landfill or other suitable site approved by local authorities. Where permissible, this slurry may be poured into a storm sewer or out onto the ground.

**Caution:** If worker protection standards will be exceeded during wet deactivation of unexposed or incompletely exposed **PHOSTOXIN®**, NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection must be worn. Wear a full-face gas mask – phosphine canister combination if exposed to levels between 0.3 ppm to 15 ppm or a Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) if exposure is unknown or above 15 ppm. Never place tablets, pellets, or dust in a closed container such as a dumpster, sealed drum, plastic bag, etc., as flammable concentrations and a flash of phosphine gas are likely to develop.

**FOR ASSISTANCE CONTACT:** DEGESCH AMERICA, INC.  
P.O. Box 116  
153 Triangle Drive  
Weyers Cave, VA 24486 USA  
Telephone: (540)234-9281/1-800-330-2525  
Fax: (540)234-8225  
INTERNET: [www.degeschamerica.com](http://www.degeschamerica.com)  
E-Mail: [degensch@degeschamerica.com](mailto:degensch@degeschamerica.com)

or

FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL MEDICAL EMERGENCIES: PROSAR: 1-800-308-4856  
FOR ALL OTHER CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300



CLASSIFIED BY UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES, INC., AS TO FIRE HAZARD ONLY WHEN USED SPECIFICALLY AS DIRECTED IN THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THIS LABEL. **PHOSTOXIN®** TABLETS AND PELLETS ARE NON-COMBUSTIBLE BUT EXPOSURE TO MOIST AIR OR WATER RELEASES FLAMMABLE AND TOXIC PHOSPHINE (HYDROGEN PHOSPHIDE) GAS. SPONTANEOUS IGNITION MAY RESULT IF CONTACTED BY WATER, ACIDS, OR CHEMICALS. 43R7

# APPENDIX D

## Sample Material Safety Data Sheet

### MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET: ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE, PHOSTOXIN® TABLETS, PELLETS, TABLET PREPAC, ROPES DETIA® FUMEX BAGS, BELTS AND BLANKETS

PROPER DOT SHIPPING NAME: ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE, 4.3 UN1397 PG-I DANGEROUS WHEN WET,  
POISON LABELS APPLY

#### SECTION I - PRODUCT INFORMATION

##### Manufacturer/Registrant:

Detia Freyberg GmbH  
Dr.-Werner-Freybert Str. 11  
69514 Laudenbach, Germany

DEGESCH America, Inc.  
153 Triangle Dr.  
P. O. Box 116  
Weyers Cave, VA 24486 USA

Telephone: (540) 234-9281 / (800) 330-2525  
Telefax: (540) 234-8225  
Internet Address: <http://www.degeschamerica.com>  
E-mail: [degesch@degeschamerica.com](mailto:degesch@degeschamerica.com)

#### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NOS.:

Emergency - Chemtec (800) 424-9300  
Emergency and Information - DEGESCH America, Inc. (540) 234-9281 / (800) 330-2525

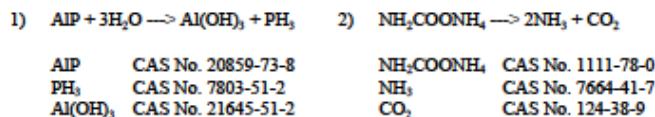
Phostoxin is available as 0.6g pellets and 3.0g tablets. Tabletized Phostoxin is also available in gas permeable packages called Prepacs and Ropes. Products are packed in gas-tight containers. Detia® Fumex is available as 34g bags. Fumex is also packed as bag belts, each equivalent to 4 bags and bag blankets, equivalent to 100 bags.

Date of Revision: July 2000

#### SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS INFORMATION

##### Identity:

Phostoxin, Fumex, and Aluminum Phosphide, AIP - reacts with water to produce phosphine, hydrogen phosphide,  $\text{PH}_3$  as shown in Equation 1. Phostoxin is formulated with 55% aluminum phosphide and also contains ammonium carbamate and inert ingredients. Ammonium carbamate releases ammonia and carbon dioxide as shown in Equation 2. Detia Fumex bags do not contain ammonium carbamate.



##### NFPA Chemical Hazard Ratings:

Flammability Hazard 4  
Health Hazard 4  
Reactivity Hazard 2  
Special Hazard W

##### SARA Physical and Health Hazards:

Fire  
Reactivity  
Immediate (Acute)

##### Inhalation Exposure Limits:

Component	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV		NIOSH
	TWA (ppm)	TWA (ppm)	STEL (ppm)	IDLH (ppm)
Hydrogen Phosphide*	0.3	0.3	1.0	50
Ammonia	50	25	35	300
Carbon Dioxide	5,000	5,000	30,000	40,000

\*EPA limits are 0.3 ppm TWA during fumigation and 0.3 ppm ceiling at all other times.



### SECTION III - PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

<b>Boiling Point:</b>		<b>Specific Gravity of Vapors (Air = 1):</b>	
AIP	>1000°C	AIP	N/A
PH <sub>3</sub>	-87.7°C	PH <sub>3</sub>	1.17
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>		<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	
AIP	0mm Hg	AIP	Insoluble, reacts
PH <sub>3</sub>	40mm Hg @ -129.4°C	PH <sub>3</sub>	26cc in 100 ml water at 17°C

#### **Appearance and Odor:**

Phostoxin, Fumex, and aluminum phosphide have a greenish-gray color and the hydrogen phosphide (phosphine, PH<sub>3</sub>) gas produced by these chemicals has an odor described as similar to garlic, carbide or decaying fish.

#### **Specific Gravity:**

AIP 2.85

#### **Melting Point:**

AIP >1000°C

PH<sub>3</sub> -133.5°C

### SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

#### **Flash Point:**

Aluminum phosphide, Phostoxin, and Fumex are not themselves flammable. However, they react readily with water to produce hydrogen phosphide (phosphine, PH<sub>3</sub>) gas which may ignite spontaneously in air at concentrations above its LEL of 1.8% w/v. UEL of hydrogen phosphide is not known.

#### **Extinguishing Media:**

Suffocate flames with sand, carbon dioxide or dry extinguishing chemicals.

#### **Special Fire Fighting Procedures:**

Do not use water on metal phosphide fires.

#### **Respiratory Protection:**

Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved SCBA or equivalent respiratory protection.

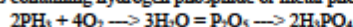
#### **Protective Clothing:**

Wear gloves when handling Phostoxin tablets, pellets or dust.

#### **Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:**

Hydrogen phosphide-air mixtures at concentrations above the lower flammable limit of 1.8% w/v, PH<sub>3</sub> may ignite spontaneously. Ignition of high concentrations of hydrogen phosphide can produce a very energetic reaction. Explosions can occur under these conditions and may cause severe personal injury. **Never allow the buildup of hydrogen phosphide to exceed explosive concentrations.** Open containers of metal phosphides in open air only and never in a flammable atmosphere. Do not confine spent or partially spent dust from metal phosphide fumigants as the slow release of hydrogen phosphide from these materials may result in the formation of an explosive atmosphere. Spontaneous ignition may occur if large quantities of aluminum phosphide or magnesium phosphide are piled in contact with liquid water. This is particularly true if quantities of these materials are placed in moist or spoiled grain which can provide partial confinement of the hydrogen phosphide gas liberated by hydrolysis.

Fires containing hydrogen phosphide or metal phosphides will produce phosphoric acid by the following reaction:



### SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

#### **Stability:**

Phostoxin, Fumex and aluminum phosphide are stable to most chemical reactions, except for hydrolysis. They will react with moist air, liquid water, acids and some other liquids to produce toxic and flammable hydrogen phosphide gas. Hydrogen phosphide may react vigorously with oxygen and other oxidizing agents.

#### **Incompatibility:**

Avoid contact with water and oxidizing agents.

#### **Corrosion:**

Hydrogen phosphide gas may react with certain metals and cause corrosion, especially at higher temperatures and relative humidities. Metals such as copper, brass and other copper alloys, and precious metals such as gold and silver are susceptible to corrosion by phosphine. Small electric motors, smoke detectors, brass sprinkler heads, batteries and battery chargers, fork lifts,



temperature monitoring systems, switching gears, communication devices, computers, calculators and other electrical equipment may be damaged by this gas. Hydrogen phosphide will also react with certain metallic salts and, therefore, sensitive items such as photographic film, some inorganic pigments, etc., should not be exposed.

**Hazardous Polymerization:**

Will not occur.

## **SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION**

**Routes of Entry:**

The dermal toxicity of aluminum phosphide is very low. The LD<sub>50</sub> via the dermal route is greater than 5,000 mg per kilogram for a 1-hour exposure. Primary routes of exposure are inhalation and ingestion.

**Acute and Chronic Health Hazards:**

Phostoxin and Fumex are highly acute toxic substances. The LC<sub>50</sub> for hydrogen phosphide gas is about 190 ppm for a one-hour inhalation exposure. The acute oral toxicity of the Phostoxin and Fumex formulations was found to be 11.5 mg/kg of body weight. Aluminum phosphide and phosphine are not known to cause chronic poisoning.

**Carcinogenicity:**

Aluminum phosphide and phosphine are not known to be carcinogenic and is not listed as such by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

**Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:**

Aluminum phosphide tablets, pellets, bags and dust react with moisture from the air, acids and many other liquids to release hydrogen phosphide (phosphine, PH<sub>3</sub>) gas. Mild exposure by inhalation causes malaise (indefinite feeling of sickness), ringing in the ears, fatigue, nausea and pressure in the chest which is relieved by removal to fresh air. Moderate poisoning causes weakness, vomiting, pain just above the stomach, chest pain, diarrhea and dyspnea (difficulty in breathing). Symptoms of severe poisoning may occur within a few hours to several days resulting in pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs) and may lead to dizziness, cyanosis (blue or purple skin color), unconsciousness, and death.

**Emergency and First Aid Procedures:**

Symptoms of overexposure are headache, dizziness, nausea, difficult breathing, vomiting, and diarrhea. In all cases of overexposure get medical attention immediately. Take victim to a doctor or emergency treatment facility.

**If the gas or dust from aluminum phosphide is inhaled:**

Get exposed person to fresh air. Keep warm and make sure person can breathe freely. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration by mouth-to-mouth or other means of resuscitation. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**If aluminum phosphide pellets, tablets or powder are swallowed:**

Drink or administer one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger, or if available, syrup of ipecac. Do not give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or not alert.

**If powder or granules of aluminum phosphide get on skin or clothing:**

Brush or shake material off clothes in a well ventilated area. Allow clothes to aerate in a ventilated area prior to laundering. Do not leave contaminated clothing in occupied and/or confined areas such as automobiles, vans, motel rooms, etc. Wash contaminated skin thoroughly with soap and water.

**If dust from pellets or tablets gets in eyes:**

Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention.

## **SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING**

**Spill Cleanup Procedures:**

If possible, dispose of spilled Phostoxin and Fumex by use according to label instructions. Freshly spilled material which has not been contaminated by water or foreign matter may be replaced into original containers. Punctured flasks or containers may be temporarily repaired using aluminum tape. If the age of the spill is unknown or if the product has been contaminated with soil, debris, water, etc., gather up the spillage in small open buckets having a capacity no larger than about 1 gallon. Do not add more than about 1 to 1.5 kg (2 to 3 lbs.) to a bucket. If on-site wet deactivation is not feasible, transport the uncovered buckets in open vehicles to a suitable area. Wear gloves when handling Phostoxin tablets and pellets.

Respiratory protection may be required during cleanup of spilled material. If the concentration of hydrogen phosphide is unknown, NIOSH/MSHA approved SCBA or its equivalent must be worn.

Small amounts of spillage, from about 4 to 8 kg (9 to 18 lbs.) may be spread out over the ground in an open area to be deactivated by atmospheric moisture. Alternatively, spilled Phostoxin and Fumex may be deactivated by the wet method as described in the following.

**Wet Deactivation of Spilled Phostoxin and Fumex:**

1. Deactivating solution is prepared by adding the appropriate amount of low sudsing detergent to water in a drum or other suitable container. A 2% solution or 4 cups of detergent in 30 gallons is suggested. The container should be filled with deactivating solution to within a few inches of the top.
2. The material is added slowly to the deactivating solution and stirred so as to thoroughly wet all of the product. This should be carried out in open air and respiratory protection may be required. At no time should the deactivation drum be covered.
3. No more than about 45 to 50 lbs. of Phostoxin or Fumex should be added to 15 gallons of water-detergent mixture. Prepacs, Ropes, and Fumex may ignite during wet deactivation if they are allowed to float to the surface. Add weights or otherwise ensure that Phostoxin® and Fumex stay submerged until deactivation is completed.
4. Allow the mixture to stand, with occasional stirring, for about 36 hours. The resultant slurry of dust or packaged product will then be safe for disposal.
5. Dispose of the slurry of deactivated material, with or without preliminary decanting, at a sanitary landfill or other suitable site approved by local authorities. Where permissible, this slurry may be poured into a storm sewer or out onto the ground.

**For Assistance:**

Contact - DEGESCH America, Inc.  
 Telephone: (540) 234-9281 / (800) 330-2525  
 Telefax: (540) 234-8225  
 Internet address: <http://www.degeschamerica.com>  
 E-Mail: [degensch@degeschamerica.com](mailto:degensch@degeschamerica.com)

or

Chemtec: (800) 424-9300

**Disposal of Spent Phostoxin and Fumex:**

When being disposed of, spilled or partially reacted Phostoxin and Fumex are considered hazardous wastes under existing Federal Regulations. If properly exposed, the grayish-white residual dust after a fumigation **will not be a hazardous waste** and normally contains only a very small amount of unreacted aluminum phosphide. This waste will be safe for disposal. However, the spent residual dust from incompletely exposed Phostoxin or Fumex may require special care.

Triple rinse tablet and pellet flasks and stoppers with water. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Rinsate may be disposed of in a storm sewer, sanitary landfill or by other approved procedures. Or, it is permissible to remove lids and expose empty flasks to atmospheric conditions until the residue in the flasks is reacted. Then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or other approved site, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Since containers for Prepacs, Ropes, and Fumex are contacted only by phosphine gas, they need not be triple rinsed prior to disposal.

Some local and state waste disposal regulations may vary from the following recommendations. Disposal procedures should be reviewed with appropriate authorities to ensure compliance with local regulations. Contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or Hazardous Waste Specialist at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

1. Confinement of partially spent residual materials, as in a closed container, or collection and storage of large quantities of dust may result in a fire or explosion hazard. Small amounts of hydrogen phosphide may be given off from unreacted aluminum phosphide, and confinement of the gas may result in a flash.
2. In open areas, small amounts of spent residual dust or spent packaged products may be disposed of on site by burial or by spreading over the land surface away from inhabited buildings.
3. Residual dust from Phostoxin and Fumex may also be collected and disposed of at a sanitary landfill, incinerator or other approved sites or by other procedures approved by Federal, State or Local authorities.
4. From 3 to 5 kg (7 to 10 lbs.) of spent dust from 2 to 3 flasks of Phostoxin or 80 to 130 Fumex bags may be collected for disposal in a 1-gallon bucket. Larger amounts, up to about one-half case, may be collected in burlap, cotton or other types of porous cloth bags for transportation in an open vehicle to the disposal site. Do not collect dust from more than 7 flasks of tablets, 10 flasks of pellets (about 11 kg or 25 lbs.) or 300 bags in a single bag. Do not pile cloth bags together. Do not use this method for partially spent or "green" dust. **Caution:** Do not collect dust in large drums, dumpsters, plastic bags or other containers where confinement may occur.

**Deactivation of Partially Spent Phostoxin Prepacs and Ropes and Fumex Bags:**

Packaged products, such as Phostoxin Prepacs, Ropes, and Fumex bags, which are only partially spent may be rendered inactive by either a "dry" or "wet" deactivation method. The "dry" method entails holding the Prepacs, Ropes and bags out of doors in locked, 30-gallon wire baskets which are available from DEGESCH America, Inc., or your supplier. Protect the partially spent Phostoxin and Fumex from rain. The deactivated Prepacs, Ropes, and Fumex may then be taken to an approved site for incineration or burial at periodic intervals or whenever the wire container is full. **Caution:** Storage of partially spent Prepacs and Ropes in closed containers may result in a fire hazard.

Alternatively, partially spent Prepacs, Ropes and bags and residual dust from phosphine fumigations may be treated by the "wet" deactivation method as follows:

1. Deactivating solution is prepared by adding the appropriate amount of low sudsing detergent or surface active agent to water in a drum or other suitable container. A 2% solution or 4 cups of detergent in 30 gallons is suggested. The container should be filled with deactivating solution to within a few inches of the top.
2. Immerse spent Prepacs, Ropes and Fumex or slowly pour residual dust into the deactivating solution while stirring so as to thoroughly wet all of the spent material. Keep immersed for about 36 hours. This should be done in the open air and not in the fumigated structure. Dust from Phostoxin tablets or pellets should be mixed into no less than about 10 gallons of water-detergent solution for each case of spent material.
3. Dispose of the deactivated Prepacs, Ropes, and Fumex or dust-water suspension, with or without preliminary decanting, at a sanitary landfill or other suitable site approved by local authorities. Where permissible, the slurry may be poured into a storm sewer or out onto the ground.
4. **Caution:** Respiratory protection may be required during wet deactivation. Do not cover the container at any time. Do not dispose of dust in a toilet. Do not allow quantities of dry, spent dust from Phostoxin to be collected or stored without deactivation.

**Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage:**

Store Phostoxin and Fumex products in a locked, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat. Post as a pesticide storage area. Do not store in buildings inhabited by humans or domestic animals.

**Other Precautions:**

1. Do not allow water or other liquids to contact Phostoxin or Fumex.
2. Do not pile up large quantities of Phostoxin or Fumex during fumigation or disposal.
3. Once exposed, do not confine Phostoxin or Fumex or otherwise allow hydrogen phosphide concentrations to exceed the LEL.
4. Open containers of Phostoxin or Fumex only in open air. Do not open in a flammable atmosphere. Hydrogen phosphide in the head space of containers may flash upon exposure to atmospheric oxygen.
5. Phostoxin and Fumex are restricted use pesticides due to acute inhalation toxicity of highly toxic hydrogen phosphide (phosphine,  $\text{PH}_3$ ) gas. For retail sale to and use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the certified applicator's certification.
6. See EPA approved labeling for additional precautions and directions for use.

## **SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES**

**Respiratory Protection:**

NIOSH/MSHA approved full-face mask with approved canister for phosphine (hydrogen phosphide,  $\text{PH}_3$ ) may be worn at concentrations up to 15 ppm. At levels above this or when the hydrogen phosphide concentration is unknown, NIOSH/MSHA approved SCBA or equivalent must be worn.

**Protective Clothing:**

Wear gloves when handling aluminum phosphide tablets, pellets or dust.

**Eye Protection:**

None required.

**Ventilation:**

Local ventilation is generally adequate to reduce hydrogen phosphide levels in fumigated areas to below the TLV/TWA. Exhaust fans may be used to speed the aeration of silos, warehouses, shipholds, containers, etc.

**We believe the statements, technical information and recommendations contained herein are reliable, but they are given without warranty or guarantee of any kind, expressed or implied, and we assume no responsibility for any loss, damage, or expense, direct or consequential, arising out of their use.**